The New-York Times.

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DOMESTIC TELEGRAMS

Five Millions Subscribed for the New Loan Yesterday.

Destructive Fires in Ithaca, N. Y., and Lexington, Ky.

The Gallatin Valley, Montana, Settlers Preparing to Fly.

Apprehension of a Raid by Sioux and Crow Indians.

Jewell as a Candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention.

THE NEW LOAN.

Subscriptions Received Yesterday by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. Over Four and a Half Millions.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 23.—Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. report the following subscriptions to the new five per cent. bonds today:

First National Bank, Fairhaven, Vt.	$60,000
Agawam National Bank, Springfield, Mass.	50,000
Old National Bank, Providence, R. I.	50,000
First National Bank, Memphis, Ohio	30,000
First National Bank, Wellsboro, Ohio	15,000
National Exchange Bank, Hartford, Conn.	50,000
Delaware County National Bank, Delaware, Ohio	50,000
First National Bank, Port Jervis, N. Y.	17,000
Citizens' National Bank, Waterbury, Conn.	100,000
First National Bank, Bridgeport, Ohio	100,000
First National Bank, Attica, Ind.	50,000
National State Bank, Camden, N. J.	100,000
National Bank of Chester County, Westchester, Penn.	50,000
First National Bank, Philadelphia, Penn.	100,000
First National Bank, Cambridge, Ohio	50,000
National Bank of Lebanon, N. H.	50,000
First National Bank, Wayneboro, Penn.	50,000
First National Bank, Delaware, Ohio	50,000
First National Bank, Quincy, Conn.	100,000
First National Bank, Owego, N. Y.	50,000
First National Bank, Ripley, Ohio	37,000
First National Bank, Wilmington, Ohio	21,000
First National Bank, Baltimore, Md.	50,000
Merchants' National Bank, Baltimore, Md.	200,000
First National Bank, Riyania, Mass.	52,000
First National Bank, Westboro, Mass.	50,000
First National Bank, Randolph, Mass.	50,000
Shoshuny National Bank, Lewistown, Penn.	50,000
National Bank of Orange County, Goshen, N. Y.	50,000
Second National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio	21,000
Ocean Bank, New-York City	250,000
Hoboken Bank, Hoboken, N. J.	110,000
First National Bank, St. Johnsbury, Vt.	127,000
First National Bank of Hempstead, N. Y.	50,000
State National Bank, Keokuk, Iowa	21,000
First National Bank of Albany, Albany, N. Y.	500,000
First National Bank, Richmond, Ind.	62,000
Wilmington National Bank, Wilmington, Del.	75,000
First National Bank of Grafton, Grafton, Mass.	50,000
Peekskill National Bank, Peekskill, N. Y.	5,000
Northampton National Bank, Northampton, Mass.	50,000
First National Bank, Jamestown, Penn.	50,000
First National Bank, Mt. Vernon, Ohio	17,000
First National Bank, Hillsdale, Mich.	50,000
First National Bank, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	20,000
Commercial National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.	50,000
Second National Bank, Peoria, Ill.	50,000
Second National Bank, Toledo, Ohio	50,000
First National Bank, Hanover, Penn.	100,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—At the close of business at the Treasury Department today, the subscriptions to the five per cent. loan reported by JAY COOKE & Co. amounted to $5,943,600.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Several Blocks in Ithaca, N. Y., Burned—Loss $100,000—A Whole Block Destroyed in Lexington, Ky.—Loss $100,000—Other Losses.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—A terrible conflagration occurred in this city last night. The fire originated in the works of TIMOTHY HOLLISTER, on Aurora-street, at 11½ o'clock, and spread north and west, sweeping a large area of buildings, and burning with fearful fury until daylight, when it was got under control. A row of stone and brick buildings on Aurora-street to the Ithaca Hotel was destroyed. Green-street for half a block was burned on both sides; also all the buildings on South Tioga-street, except those on the corner of State-street. The Ithaca Hotel caught fire from the flames leaping from the hotel barns; from the hotel the fire continued down State-street to the store of CULVER & HAYES, where its progress was stayed. A steamer was telegraphed for at Owego, which arrived in time to prevent the destruction of a row of new four-story brick buildings. The entire destruction of property is estimated at $100,000. The most prominent losses with the insurances are as follows: Ithaca Hotel, Col. W. H. WELCH & Son, proprietors, loss $30,000; insured for $18,000; Messrs. WATKINS & MARTINDALE, carriage manufacturers, loss $15,000, insured for $5,000; S. S. LEVY, tannery and tan bark, loss on the bark, $5,000; insured for $1,750; currying shop and contents, loss $8,000; insured for $3,500; tannery and stock, loss $20,000; insured $8,000. WILCOX BROTHERS, damage of Wilcox Hall and loss on dwelling, $4,000. ARTEMUS MCKANN & LYONS, loss on dwelling, and damage of bookbindery and stock, $4,500; insured. CULVER & HAYES, dry goods and groceries, damage of store and warehouse, $23,000; covered by insurance. HEGGIE & HOYT, saddlery and coach hardware, loss on stock and building, $25,000, insured for $12,000. The insurance companies sustaining losses, are as follows: International, Western, Buffalo, Fire and Marine, Germania, Putnam, Hartford, Ætna, Phœnix, City Fire, Home, Niagara, Security, Washington, North American, Continental, Liverpool and London, and Globe.

The entire insurance is between $60,000 and $80,000.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 23.—A fire broke out at 6 A. M. in a block of buildings forming the north side of Broadway, between Main and Short streets, which resulted in the destruction of nearly the entirely block. By the time the firemen got to work the fire had made such progress that it could not be mastered, and in one hour after the first alarm sixteen houses had been destroyed, involving a loss of $100,000, of which about $43,000 is covered by insurance. The loss is mainly confined to the buildings, the stocks of goods in the stores having been removed. The losses covered by insurance companies are as follows: Ætna, $7,000; Imperial, $1,500; Insurance Company of North America, in Philadelphia, $1,500; Franklin, $2,000; Phœnix, $4,500; Pacific, of California, $1,200; Home, of Columbus, Ohio, $600; London and Liverpool, $800; Brown's Agency, of Cincinnati, $2,000; Manhattan, of New-York, $1,500; Continental, $1,000; North American, $2,000; Underwriters', $1,500; Security, $4,000; total, $43,400. This large fire, following so closely upon that of Sunday night last, has demonstrated the insufficiency of the Fire Department here for the suppression of conflagrations.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 23.—At a late hour last night a fire broke out in the stable of MARTIN DOLDER, in the rear of No. 2,115 Carondelet-avenue, in the lower part of the city, and spread to the adjoining houses, destroying seven small two-story brick and several small frame houses. Several of these buildings were occupied as stores. The principal losers are Mr. WOODRELL, $6,000, insured for $5,000 in the St. Louis Mutual; MARTIN DOLDER, $14,000; VALENTINE BAUER, $6,000; M. LEOPOLD, $4,000. Most of the contents of the buildings were consumed, which will make the total loss about $40,000.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 23.—A store-house 100 feet long, belonging to the Maine Central Railroad Company, filled with valuable lumber, snow-plows, and other property, was totally destroyed by fire today. Loss heavy; amount unknown.

THE INDIANS.

Gallatin Valley, Montana, Threatened—Gov. Potts Asks for More Troops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Gov. POTTS, of Montana Territory, under date of Aug. 12, writes to the Secretary of the Interior as follows:

The presence of large bodies of Sioux Indians on the Crow Reservation, near the Crow Agency, at this time, with what appears to be hostile intent, has frightened the people of Gallatin Valley to such a degree that I fear they will abandon the crops and flee with their loose property to places of safety. The assembling of so many hostile Indians to wear a sentiment, and so soon after making a successful raid, can mean nothing but mischief. Major F. D. PRAUL, the agent, came in from the Crow Agency on the 10th, and says the whole movement of the Sioux Indians points to a general Indian war on the settlements. The officers of the Indian Department are doing all they can to aid the military, but it is too far off to give protection to settlers forty or fifty miles long. I am organizing the settlers and arming them, but have no authority to pay or subsist them. I shall take no steps toward calling the militia into active service until I have undoubted authority from the War Department. Our greatest need here is more troops, and I hope Gen. SHERMAN will send the Seventh Cavalry, of the Second United States Cavalry. I will leave here in the morning for the Gallatin and the Yellowstone Valleys, to see for myself and give directions to our people. I shall report to you from time to time the situation, as the matter is one that belongs to your Department.

I am, with sincere respect,

B. F. POTTS.

POLITICAL.

A Movement to Secure the Nomination of Harvey Jewell by the Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 23.—Between sixty and seventy gentlemen, representing different parts of Massachusetts, held a meeting in this city today for the purpose of presenting HARVEY JEWELL as the Republican candidate for Governor. Mr. H. H. COOLIDGE presided. Remarks favoring the object of the meeting were made by Messrs. COOLIDGE, F. W. BIRD, D. L. HARRIS, of Springfield, C. G. DAVIS, of Plymouth, JOHN C. SANFORD, of Taunton, and others. The meeting chose the following General Committee to take measures to bring Mr. JEWELL'S name before the Republican Convention: Henry L. Pierce, of Boston; Adin Thayer, Worcester; Eaton Howe, Cambridge; Wm. Rowland, Lynn; Job W. Leonard, Somerset; Chas. G. Davis, Plymouth; Jerome Wells, Chicopee; Jeremiah Stone, Providence; Geo. F. Hoar, Brookline; Dan. P. Richardson, Lowell; H. J. Barker, Adams; Wm. F. Arnold, Northampton.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention—Nomination of James R. Doolittle for Governor.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 23.—The Democratic Convention met today, 154 delegates being present out of 300 to make a full Convention. H. L. PALMER, of Milwaukee, presided and the following resolutions were adopted:

1. The representatives of the Democratic Party of Wisconsin in State Convention assembled hereby declare their faith and pride in the economical administration and limited amount of taxation that prevailed in the State under Democratic rule as contrasted with the enormous debt of taxation and prodigate expenditures of the succeeding Republican State Administration; and that the Democratic Party, if restored to power, will observe economy and retrenchment and return in every Department of the State Government.

2. That while we recognize the provisions enacted in the tenth amendment to the National Constitution, reserving to the States respectively and to the people all powers not delegated to the United States, is one of the strongest safeguards of popular freedom; that the acts of Congress and of the Federal Administration, usurping powers not delegated by the Constitution, and the breaking down of the distinctions between the powers of the State Government and those of the National Government, are destructive to constitutional liberty, and threaten the overthrow of our existing form of local and Federal Government, and lead to the establishment of a permanent centralized despotism in Washington; and that EGBERTO, and the pending measure as a vicious offshoot of the centralizing tendencies of the General Government the frequent attempts of the agents of Federal Administration to interfere in local political affairs.

3. That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue; that, under the pretext of the raising of a revenue, while the last ten years, the National Congress has established a system of the enormous robbery of the mass and for the enrichment of a few, known as the protective tariff system, which has swept our commerce from the seas, and fettered and oppressed every agricultural interest, a system of which the controlling spirits of the Republican Party equivocally and haltingly speak in their platforms, but which that party persistently in Congress, and from which the people may hope for no relief, but by the restoration of Democratic rule.

4. That by corruption and profligacy the present Administration have squandered large portions of the national domain and enormous sums from the national Treasury; that it is the duty of the Government that they have paid some proportion of the National debt; if a wise and economical use of the immense revenues which an unprecedented taxation has poured into the Treasury, a much greater reduction in the debt would have been accomplished; but the Democratic Party opposes oppressive taxation for the mere sake of a speedy payment of the debt, believing that with wise and just economy in the adjustment of taxes and economy in expenditures the national debt may be paid with sufficient rapidity, with a light burden upon the industry and resources of the people, and at the same time we are opposed to all forms of national repudiation either of the debt, or the pensions and bounties of soldiers.

5. That as the late amendments to the Constitution have been declared by the supreme authority to be part of the fundamental law of the land, they are binding upon the people; that the Democratic Party now, as in the past, know no higher law than the Constitution; that the time-honored principle of strict construction applied by its framers and accepted by the wisest statesmen and jurists of the country, should be observed in all legislation and administration; that the Constitution and the amendments; that the Democratic Party are opposed to the withdrawal of civil and political rights from any class of the people, and that we demand the restoral of all political disqualifications.

6. That the defalcations, embezzlements and corruptions of the National Administration, and the prostitution of legislation to the demands of unscrupulous lobbyists and credit mobilists, are a national scandal and disgrace, a most dangerous blow to the public credit, and an intolerable outrage upon the tax-payers of the country.

7. That as the representatives of a Constitution-loving and law-abiding party, we deprecate and denounce every outbreak of lawlessness and violence, whether committed at the North or South; and that acts of Congress which authorize the employment of the military force at various of the place where elections are to be held, and to constitute a local police in the States, and which empower the officers of the Federal Administration to interpose military force for the purpose of overawing the political conventions of the people, are subversive of free government and a perpetual menace to public liberty.

8. That while the people of this country hope the time may come when they may extend the blessings of our forms of government over the entire Continent, the course pursued by the Administration in its efforts to annex San Domingo, was an unjustifiable usurpation, and a wicked attempt to lay hold of the faith of this people in their high destiny, to serve the unworthy purpose of personal gain.

9. That while it is the State's duty to foster all proper public improvements of rivers within our borders, the importance of the improvements regan and projected on Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and the benefits to be derived therefrom, are such that it is matter of national concern which should be permanently imposed upon the attention of the General Government.

Whereas, Believing that no pass habits of association and partisan affiliation should prevent the citizens of a free country from co-operating for the success of principles that are necessary for the public safety and vital to the cause of good government; therefore,

Resolved, That we commend the principles herein announced to the calm and candid judgment of the people of all parties in the State; and we ask in their behalf and for the candidates nominated upon this platform, the support and suffrage of all our honest and patriotic fellow-citizens.

JAMES R. DOOLITTE was nominated for Governor by 129 out of 154 votes. He accepted the nomination in a carefully-prepared speech, hoping he might do something to save constitutional liberty and Republican institutions in substance as well as in name. He briefly reviewed the history of the country since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, during the war, the Emancipation proclamation, the Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery, which he fully indorsed. He claimed that LINCOLN and JOHNSON fought for the reconstruction and the preservation of the rights of the States, but the spirits of evil were unloosed; and, disregarding oaths, pledges and Constitution, the Radicals forced a plan of reconstruction outside of the Constitution by military despotism and gross usurpation. The greatest event of the day is the restoration of the Government to the basis of the Fathers against the Radical dogma that States have no rights the Federal authority is bound to respect. Mr. DOOLITTE closed with an earnest appeal to all lovers of the country to dismiss buried issues and rally to the salvation of republican institutions.

JOHN A. RICE, of Waukesha County, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor; Milton Montgomery for Secretary of State; Arton Klaus, Treasurer; Edward S. Bragg, Attorney-General; L. J. Johnson, State Prison Commissioner; N. D. Parker, Superintendent of Public Institutions; and Jacob Boden, Commissioner of Immigration.

THE GEORGIA REPUBLICANS.

Cordial Indorsement of Gen. Grant and His Administration—Resolutions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 23.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held in this city on Monday, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted amid great enthusiasm:

Resolved, That the country owes a lasting debt of gratitude to Gen. GRANT, who has contributed so largely in securing and perpetuating the blessings of liberty and equal rights to all the citizens.

Resolved, That we fully indorse the Administration of President GRANT, and that we will use our utmost exertions to secure the delegation of the Empire State of the South for his renomination.

Republican Senatorial Convention in Ohio.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 23.—The Republican Senatorial Convention of the Thirty-third Ohio District today nominated D. W. HOWARD, of Fulton County, and W. P. GAGE, of Hancock County, candidates for Senators.

WASHINGTON.

Looking After the Patent Attorneys—One of Them Excluded from the Patent Office—A Converted Confederate—The Ohio Campaign—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—MARCUS P. NORTON, an inventor and patent attorney, was today, by an order from Commissioner LEGGETT, prohibited from having access to or making examination of papers on file in the office until further orders, except through an attorney in good standing. NORTON has for years been regarded with suspicion. He was a witness in the conspiracy trial, and was impeached by Judge OLIN. The cause of his suspension is explained briefly as follows: Under the law of 1870 all rejected applications could be revived. NORTON had several old cases to be taken up. One of them the Examiner refused to consider, because the assignees had not united with NORTON in the application, as the law requires, it having been found that an assignment had been made by him to RANSFORD and LOW. A day or two ago NORTON brought to the assignment division an agreement from RANSFORD and LOW, dated later than the assignment, by which they turned their interest back to him. There were some suspicious circumstances noticed, and the attention of the Commissioner was called to the case. He discovered that the paper although dated twelve years ago, must have been written only a short time, and the ink with which it was written turned black while exposed a few hours yesterday. NORTON acknowledged that it was a new paper, but claimed that the original was lost, and that he had made this copy from another copy. But of this no proof was presented. If the record had been made, the pretended agreement could have been withdrawn and destroyed, and the office must have gone by its record. It so happened that affidavits from RANSFORD and LOW were in the office, in which they lay claim to an interest in this case. There are, moreover, several cases discovered were the proof seems overwhelming that NORTON has tampered with the secret files of the office to put his old cases in a way for a favorable re-examination. He will, however, be allowed an opportunity to make a defense before the Commissioner, who will assign him a day for the purpose.

AN EX-CONFEDERATE IN OFFICE.

A great deal of noise has been making for some time, because a young man who was a rebel soldier, but since the war has "accepted the situation" and become a Republican, has an appointment in the Post-office Department. As the outcry is raised in anonymous letters printed in a paper here, it is not known how extensive the opposition really is. Today a hand-bill has been circulated in the Departments, giving notice of a serenade to the *Chronicle* for its course toward Mr. ROXBURY, who promises to be made as much of a celebrity as *Gen's Baby*. ROXBURY'S political indorsement is unexceptionable, and he was appointed as the result of a competitive examination. The question presented is whether a man who was identified with the rebel cause shall on that account be forever debarred from entering the civil service, however competent, although he has acted constantly and codistantly with the Union Party ever since. The Senate gave expression to its opinion in confirming Gen. LONGSTREET and others nominated for public offices, and it is hardly possible the settlement made will be overturned. The opposition to the appointments apparently originated with some disappointed applicants, who, subsequent to the examination in which they had failed, discovered the political character of the one who had succeeded.

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

The Ohio Republican canvas will open all over the State to-morrow night. Secretary DELANO is to speak at Sandusky, Gen. NOYES at Columbus, Senator SHERMAN at Toledo, Gov. HAYES at Zanesville, Gen. GARFIELD at Cincinnati, Senator MORTON at Dayton, Gov. LEE at Canton, and Congressman AMBLER at Cleveland. There are also a few other announcements. The news here is more and more encouraging to Republican expectations.

PERSONAL.

The President, it is rumored again, will come to-morrow, and again, all the absolute information that can be gained about it is against the probability of his coming.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—1 A. M.—The area of high pressure which was Tuesday night over New-England and Maryland has moved southward, and the barometer is falling over that region. The barometer has risen decidedly in the South Atlantic States, but the pressure has fallen somewhat over the lower lakes. Easterly winds veering more and more to the south have prevailed on the Atlantic coast, and cloudy weather with light rain is now reported from Connecticut to Virginia. Clear weather prevails from Lake Huron to Alabama and westward, and the barometer is rising in the north-west.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and partially cloudy weather, without material change, is probable for the country west of the Blue Ridge and Alleghany Mountains, on Thursday. Falling barometer, with continued cloudy weather, is probable from Maine to North Carolina. No serious disturbance is apprehended for our coasts.

Exciting Ride in a Brooklyn Horse-Car.

Yesterday afternoon the brake of car No. 43 of the Cross-town line, of Brooklyn, gave way as it was passing down the steep grade from Hicks-street to the South Ferry, and, the vehicle being forsaken by the driver and his team, was permitted to go unrestrained. The vehicle was well filled with ladies, and the greatest consternation prevailed as the prospect of being hurled into the river. Just before reaching Furman-street the car jumped from the track and smashed up against the iron posts in front of the ferry entrance, crushing the dash-board and platform and tumbling the passengers in a heap on the floor. Beyond a few slight bruises no one was injured.

THE GREAT BOAT RACE.

Sad Termination of the International Contest.

Renforth, the English Stroke, Dies of Apoplexy.

Great Sorrow Manifested by the Spectators—A Melancholy Scene.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 23.—The international boat race between the celebrated Tyne and Paris crews came off today, in the harbor, though the event was not regularly decided, owing to the sudden death of JAMES RENFORTH, the stroke-oar of the English crew, he having been seized with apoplexy through over-exertion while the race was in progress. The event was the source of much excitement and sorrow among the thousands of spectators who had assembled at St. John from all parts of the world to witness the contest between these two representative crews of English and Canadian boatmen. Under the circumstances there remains but little for me to add, as the race has no interest as a test between the rival crews.

The day broke clear and bright, and there being very little wind stirring, the surface of the water on the course selected proved to be perfectly smooth, so that everything promised well for an excellent and telling race. The scene in the early morning hours was an exciting one, for all rose early and thousands of people thronged the shore in anticipation of witnessing the struggle for which so much preparation had been made. Countless steamers and other river craft plied to and fro, and found it difficult to make successful progress, so many were the small boats and canoes that darted about, hither and thither, in the most nonchalant fashion. Hoarse whistling by the steamers, the rising strains of the band employed by the Club, the cries of the petty showmen and peddlers of refreshments, the loud murmurs of the spectators as they gave vent to their suppressed excitement whenever some apparent movement was made near the judges' boat, all went to make up a scene not readily forgotten. The shore was lined with impromptu booths, grand stands for spectators, and all the odds and ends that go to make up a May Fair, reminding me forcibly of a race-course as witnessed in England or in Canada. Flags innumerable waved in every direction, of all sizes, colors and descriptions, though of course the red cross of St. George predominated. The sun rose bright and warm, and even as that early hour rendered everybody rather uncomfortable, so great was the press and crowd. Good humor, however, seemed universal, and very few disturbances occurred, owing, no doubt, to the fact that the bibulously inclined had not had sufficient time to feel the effects of the intoxicating liquor they had continued to imbibe since their daylight breakfast.

About 6½ o'clock the St. John crew made their appearance, being thus first on the ground, or rather the water, and the fact was made the source of much gratification to their adherents, as it was in utter contrast with their movements last year at Lachine, when it seemed impossible to induce them to appear. Notwithstanding their early appearance today, the St. John men were not quite decided to row in the race, as they had previously announced their decision to withdraw in case a sudden wind should render the water in any way rough or unstable. Smooth water seems to be a desideratum with the crew, and certainly they had no excuse today, for seldom did any sheet of water prove so complaisant as the course selected for the race. The colonial boat crew waited very patiently for fifteen or twenty minutes for their Transatlantic opponents to come forth, when the men left their boat and went on board the judges' boat, being probably afraid of a cramp from long sitting at their oars. Soon after this movement the famous crew organised by RENFORTH could be seen passing through the crowd of people assembled at the jetty, with their long and tapering boat held high above their heads. A minute after the craft was launched, the crew properly seated by their "coach," and then, amid hearty cheers from the spectators, the Tyne crew bent to their oars, and with a few strong and lusty pulls came swiftly toward the stake-boat.

Very little time was lost in arranging the preliminaries, the choice for position resulting in favor of the Tyne men, who immediately took the inside, at the same moment electrifying the spectators by simultaneously whirling their blue caps and stripping of their white knit shirts, thus revealing their stalwart and embrowned frames. The St. John men were more sedate and less demonstrative, as they quietly prepared themselves for the race on the judges' boat, and avoided a public toilet. As soon as the "Americans," as they are styled here, had entered their boat, and taken up the position allotted to them, there ensued a brief pause. At that moment the stillness was something wonderful. The two boat crews bent slowly and steadily forward, the tips of their spoon oars poised in the air, and every muscle being stretched in anticipation of the word to begin the race. The spectators were wild with suppressed excitement, though the suspense for the moment was so great that scarcely a foot or hand was moved in all that throng. Suddenly the voice of the referee was heard asking, "Are you ready?" The two stroke men quietly nodded their heads, and the referee, Mr. T. R. JONES, shouted, "Then go." As the last word was uttered the poised oars became instinct-with life, and both boats fairly flew over the water, so sudden was the impetus they mutually received. As the race commenced the St. John men visibly secured the lead, when RENFORTH made a spurt and carried his boat to the advance. The Paris crew, however, had settled down resolutely to their work, and their steady stroke gradually told, and they imperceptibly stole ahead, and kept the lead, despite the manifest exertions of the Tyne men, who made tremendous efforts to reduce the gap, their "spurts" being wonderful for power and energy. Cheer after cheer rose from the mass of spectators as the race progressed, and when three-fourths of a mile had been gotten over, the St. John crew had increased their lead to over three lengths. Another desperate effort was then perceptible on the part of the Tyne men, when suddenly a wild cry rang out from that portion of the shore nearest the scene, and poor RENFORTH was seen to falter, let his oar slip, and he fell heavily forward from his seat. In a moment more the English crew changed their direction and pulled swiftly to the shore, where the gallant "stroke" who had so often led them to victory, was picked up and carried to a neighboring house. Soon after a coach was procured, and RENFORTH being placed therein, was at once removed tenderly but speedily to the quarters of the crew in the town. As the carriage passed through the crowds of people he appeared unconscious, and paid no heed to the many mournful utterances of the spectators. Despite the attention of the physicians summoned to his side, the great oarsman sank rapidly, and finally expired about 9 o'clock. Thus died a most gallant fellow, at the very moment when he anticipated another feat to be added to his chapter of fame, and the fact that he expired in harness renders the event the more lamentable. His crew are naturally much affected by the sudden and wholly unexpected death of their leader, and the grief displayed by them is very touching. RENFORTH was so amiable a man in his personal intercourse with his crew and all who came in contact with him, that his sudden and awful fate renders all who knew him inconsolable for the loss of their friend. Poor JAMES RENFORTH was indeed a gallant sportsman, and his untimely death is much to be regretted.

It only remains for me to add that the St. John crew, wholly unaware of the cause that led the Tyne to so suddenly abandon the race, proceeded to pull over the course, which feat they accomplished in a little over forty minutes, and in apparent good form. The entire community is oppressed by the tragical ending of the day's proceedings, and an universal feeling of gloom and sorrow is manifested. Nothing is known at present relative to the regular programme of races which is to come off next week at Halifax. It is probable that a postponement will be decided upon. Now, everything is conjecture, however, and, in the present state of affairs, no accurate or reliable information can be gained.

Dispatches from the Associated Press.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 23.—After RENFORTH was brought ashore his recovery was but temporary, and he had not been in the Claremont House twenty minutes when he died. Three medical men were in attendance when he breathed his last at 8:20 o'clock. The scene about the Tyne head-quarters was indescribable.

It is admitted now that the race was fairly lost to the Tyne crew before RENFORTH was attacked. The Paris crew were too much ahead to be overtaken, and the condition of the men was excellent. They reached the turning stake in eighteen minutes, and made the entire race in thirty-nine minutes. On arriving in they showed hardly a sign of fatigue.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 23.—The announcement of RENFORTH'S death at St. John fell like a thunderbolt in Halifax, causing intense excitement. The second Tyne crew say RENFORTH should not have rowed, as he was subject to fainting fits under excitement. The disaster causes a damper to the enthusiasm of the aquatic carnival, which had otherwise excellent prospects of success. No further entries have been made for any of the contests, and the programme for the present is disarranged. Anticipating the advent of suspicious characters, fifty special Police have been sworn in, to commence duty on Tuesday.

James Renforth.

JAMES RENFORTH was born on Rapids Banks, Gateshead, was the son of a ferryman on the Tyne, and was the greatest single-sculler ever known in England. He was twenty-eight years old, five feet seven and a half inches high, and weighed 187 pounds. When a very young man he enlisted in the service of the East India Company, and was in the Madras Fusileers until the transfer of the Company's forces to the Crown, when he obtained his discharge and returned home. Soon after he appeared in public athletic sports, for the first time, as a swimmer, displaying great efficiency and winning several important matches. He made his début as a rower in 1868, when he became practised with the oars while ferrying men from the shore to the piers of the old Tyne Bridge, which were being taken down. He won two or three small races for young men, and appeared in his first important race in 1866, when he was matched to row the brothers ROBERT and JAS. BOYD, for £50 each. He won both matches easily. After a match with JOHN BRIGHT had fallen through, rowers in the North could not be induced to face him, and nothing remained but a match with the Thames champion, HENRY KELLY, which was arranged and came off in November, 1868, on the Thames, and was won by RENFORTH, who got in two lengths ahead, in twenty-three minutes and 15 seconds, the course being one of four miles three furlongs, from Putney to Mortlake. In 1869, RENFORTH was matched with BRIGHT for £200, he giving the latter two lengths' start, the race being a mile and a half on the Tyne. BRIGHT got away first, and when RENFORTH began to pass him about a quarter of a mile up the course from the start, and the referee ordered another race, which took place next day. Another foul took place, under circumstances similar to those of the day before, and BRIGHT got in first and was awarded the stakes. RENFORTH was at that time, stroke of the Tyne champion crew, and with them he went to the Thames national regatta in August, 1869, where, after getting the worst position in the start, being fouled by a row-boat, and inveigled into the well-known eddy off Craven Point, his crew were beaten by the London four, consisting of KELLEY, BRIGHT, MAUL and SADLER. Immediately after the winners were challenged by RENFORTH and his mates for £100 a side, but their challenge was not taken up, and they returned. After some negotiations, however, home-and-home matches for 100 sovereigns a side, each match, were arranged, the first of which came off on the Tyne in November, 1869, and resulted in a sad example being made of the Londoners. Before the second match was rowed KELLEY was made stroke of the London boat in place of HAMMERTON, who still remained in the crew, but though the contest was more exciting, the Northmen got in a length and a half ahead. On the day following the second match, RENFORTH and TAYLOR rowed for £100 over a three and a half mile course with KELLEY and SADLER, and after one of the most desperate contests ever recorded, the latter won. TAYLOR was dead beaten at the end of the first mile, and RENFORTH, by wonderful exertions, came near making Rivers Wigram at the finish, but KELLEY and SADLER, who had taken the lead, lay right in front of their opponent's boat the rest of the distance, and the desperate efforts of the champion at the finish only caused his boat to run into the Londoner's quarter.

The race at Lachine last September was the next great event in RENFORTH'S rowing history. After the breaking up of the Tyne crew last year, RENFORTH issued a challenge through the Newcastle *Chronicle* offering to find a mate and row any other two men in the world for £200. After some time RENFORTH signed articles on the 16th of January last with WINSHIP and TAYLOR. RENFORTH chose as his partner HARRY KELLEY, and the race was rowed on the Tyne. Both pairs had to work their way through a line of drift-ice which lay across the river. RENFORTH and KELLEY losing somewhat by the operation, but they got away again about even with their opponents and crossed the line six lengths ahead. The same parties rowed on the 15th of June last at the Tyne Regatta, and RENFORTH and KELLEY were beaten, but it was a well-known fact that KELLEY was a sick man when he went into the boat, he having been under the doctor's hands for more than a week. On the same day, however, RENFORTH'S four, consisting of himself, PERCY, CHAMBERS and BRIGHT, beat TAYLOR'S four by a length and a half. A fortnight after RENFORTH went to Paris with his four to the Durham Regatta, and having only local crews of small calibre to compete with, won easily.

RENFORTH was one of the finest types of the athlete ever known, and had a splendid physique. He had a large, bull-dog sort of a head, with hair rather short, and very short chin-whiskers. His face had rather a dull, unintellectual appearance, and were it not for a certain good-natured, respectful look, he would seem to be by nature intended for a prize-fighter. His eyes were brown, and a little sleepy-looking; in fact he had the appearance of a man whose muscular powers have been developed to the utmost, thus compelling a certain corpulency of the intellect. His arms, chest and shoulders, and indeed his whole body above the waist, was of a man six feet high. His legs were shorter than they ought to be by just as much as his stature fell short of six feet, but they were remarkably thick and muscular. JAMES MACE, who was an old personal friend, says JAMES' brother STEPHEN, formerly a trainer, was subject to fits, and it is probable that the deceased had the same tendency.

The Strasbourg Library—Contributions Solicited to Supply the Places of Destroyed Works.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Information has been received here that Gen. Count BISMARCK BOHLEN, nephew of Prince BISMARCK, and the German Emperor's Governor-General of Alsace, has solicited and officially authorized Col. M. RICHARDS MUCKLE, of this city, to act as his representative in the United States on behalf of the Strasbourg Library, which was seriously damaged by the war. He is to appeal to publishers, miners, colleges, historical, scientific and literary associations throughout the United States for contributions of books toward the re-establishment of this famous and ancient library, in connection with associations formed for the same purpose in Germany and England.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

All the physicians in Lowell, Mass., now at home, have given written statements of the cases of small-pox they had under treatment. Aug. 22 five cases were reported at the Corporation Hospital by Dr. GRAVES, and four by Dr. LEIGHTON at the City Hospital. In the thirty-five reports made, thirty-two reported no cases. The whole number of cases was twenty-one.

The Board of Managers of the Lincoln Monument Association, recently examined the statue of Mr. LINCOLN, which is being cut at Chicopee, Mass., and pronounce the likeness to be good. They have also had some success in raising funds for some groups of statuary to complete the original design of the monument.

R. W. TAYLOR, First Controller of the Treasury, has addressed a letter to the Internal Revenue Commissioner, announcing that upon consultation with the Secretary, it has been decided not to take any final action in relation to refunding income taxes paid by State officers at present.

Baron DE CAMIN, whose lectures against Popery were the cause of the recent riot in Ogdensburg, was assaulted in the street on Tuesday, knocked down, and severely injured by JOHN MULVANEY, Captain of the schooner *W. L. Allen*, who has fled to Canada to avoid arrest.

An affray among roughs, last night, in a disreputable saloon in Albany, resulted in the wounding of THEODORE HENDERSEN, in the hand and arm, and JAMES MCGUIRE, a circus actor, in the shoulder, by a desperado named CHARLES ROSS.

There is no longer any doubt about the appearance of the army worm, in unusual numbers, through the richest cotton counties of Alabama, and the rains now falling will aid their development.

The recent heavy demand for the new five per cent. bonds has developed a very great increase in the call for bonds of the lower denomination, of $50 and $100, which is understood to be due to investments in these securities by the working classes.

The clerks of the loan branch of the Treasury are now kept very busy packing and preparing for transmission abroad the large number of bonds for which subscriptions have recently been made.

The funeral of Lieut. HUGH W. MCKEE, of the United States Navy, who was killed in Corea, will take place at Lexington, Ky., today, at 5 o'clock P. M. The ceremonies will be conducted with full military honors.

The through freight-train from Concord, N. H., south, on the Northern Railroad, overtook and ran into the way freight, south, near Andover Centre, yesterday, badly smashing the engine and twelve cars.

REBECCA WHITE, (colored,) employed at the Ocean House, Cape Island, N. J., was found dead in the street yesterday morning. A post-mortem examination has been ordered, owing to the conflicting testimony in the case.

Judge BUCKNER, of St. Charles, Mo., in behalf of Randolph, Audrain, Montgomery, Warren and St. Charles Counties, has filed a petition for a receiver to take charge of the North Missouri Railroad.

ISAAC DAVIS, charged with robbing the trunk of Mr. GILLETT, one of the victims of the New-Hamburg disaster, was arrested last night at Poughkeepsie. More of the stolen property was found in his possession.

The Forest Citys, of Rockford, Ill., and the Atlantics, of Philadelphia, yesterday, in the latter city, played five innings, when rain stopped the game. The Forest Citys scored 3 and the Atlantics 12.

At Rockport, Ind., yesterday, the factory of HOSSIG & CO., with a large amount of lumber, also ROBERTSON'S livery-stables, were burned by an incendiary. Loss $80,000.

JAMES SPINDELL has been arrested in St. Louis, Mo., on a charge of obtaining several thousand dollars worth of goods under false pretenses from citizens of Pana, Illinois.

A porter of the propeller *City of Concord*, named WALTER MOTT, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., was drowned by falling overboard on Tuesday night.

JOHN A. MARTIN and GEO. A. CRAWFORD have been appointed Commissioners for Kansas to the centennial celebration of American independence.

Capt. FRANCIS BLACK, of the Fourth Artillery, has been retired and his name placed on the list of officers whose disability results from long and faithful service.

A brakesman named HENRY GERDOW, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was killed near

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Two More Messages from Mayor Hall.

Further Attempts of the Ring Advocate to Wriggle Out of a Bad Position.

Lengthy Explanations for Extravagant Committees of the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors to "Investigate" the City Accounts.

The Board of Supervisors met at 1 P. M. yesterday by special call, Mr. COMAN in the chair. Neither the Mayor nor Recorder HACKETT was present. A bill for $1,800 for refreshments furnished the Ninety-third Regiment on the day of the riots, was referred to a Committee.

A resolution was read to pay four of the clerks of the Marine Court $1,000 each for extra services rendered in making out naturalization papers and searching for records of lost papers.

Mr. HART wished to know whether the resolution had been before a Committee.

The Chairman said the claims were indorsed by the six Judges of the Marine Court.

Mr. HART said if all the Judges in New-York signed them it could have nothing to do with the matter. It was the duty of the Board of Supervisors to audit such claims, and to ascertain through its Committees whether the work had been performed, and whether the amount asked for was reasonable for it is full of frauds.

Mr. PLUNKETT said the resolutions had been presented to the Board some time ago and laid over. He could give any information desired in respect to it.

Mr. HART urged it would be referred to the Committee on Civil Courts. That was the proper place for it. The resolution was, however, adopted.

A similar resolution to pay WM. J. FINEGAN Third Assistant Clerk of the Marine Court, $1,000, for extra services in making out naturalization papers, was read, and the same objections offered by Mr. HART. It was, nevertheless, adopted.

A MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

Col. JOLINE, the Mayor's Secretary, here appeared with a bulky document, behind which he was nearly hidden, and laid it on the Clerk's desk, with the following message:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 18, 1871.

To the Board of Supervisors:

The Controller's annual report for the municipal year ending May 1, 1871, was accompanied by statements of the receipts and disbursements and estimated expenditures which that report merely aggregated. These tables were being printed when it became evident that public attention was directed to many items of expenditure which had been included in the Finance Department to give or claim the tables in excess of existing supplies. The Mayor, therefore, with the hearty concurrence of the Controller, recalled the tables, and in place of them has since provided the Board with such. They comprise accounts also of the additional quarter of the year that has elapsed since the Mayor's message was filed, and register for the first time in one book the whole of a chronological collection of the warrants drawn upon the County Treasury from the 1st of January, 1870, to the 1st of July, 1871, and are sacramental. (Transcripts in current order from the warrant book of the Auditor of Accounts.) They necessarily include each and every sum paid out from it during that period, with the name of the payee and reference to the subject matter of payment. The printing of this huge and unwieldy book began, but when the necessity for its immediate publication were need injuriously by the City credit. Therefore the printing has been interrupted, and the publication will be delayed. Copies of the City Government seem to the accounts, although they are partly in manuscript. Those which pertain to the county are now sent to you, and those which pertain to the city have been already submitted to the Common Council. It is due to our constituents and the public credit that two official acts be done: First, the Mayor should furnish an accompanying statement of facts for illustration; and second, that a committee of your body should be appointed (as the only legally appropriate Committee) to investigate those and all county vouchers, and to report to your body, which alone has power to permit participation in your labors of any sentiment objectionable and impertinent committee of taxpayers or floaters. We are all generally familiar with those political events which possessed us at the time of the passage of the New Charter, and followed the passage of acts to qualify and legalize as the City charter and the Supervisors law of 1870. Those laws, could not have been enacted unless some compromise of personal, official and political differences had been made between them and county or city officials, had been first made. The recovery of supreme local government by the City and county appeared to a large majority of the people of the State sufficient to justify the abolition of the Board of Supervisors. It would have been inconsistent in the highest degree to create an elective and independent Board of Supervisors, as some legislators wished. Resolved to destroy the Board of Supervisors, the bill's Republicans and Democrats, and the effect of the mooted change would be to make its new members entirely of one party, (Democratic,) and to place the City entirely in the hands of Republicans. Many legislators were found prepared to vote for the charter, who would not vote for the abolition of the Board of Supervisors unless some means could be devised whereby all existing contracts and claims could be passed before the old Board could be paid. Suffice it to say that, as one of the means of compromise, the following section of the County Tax Levy law appears in it, and it was understood to be a legislative direction to pay off the claims aforesaid:

SECTION 4. All liabilities against the County of New-York existing on the 1st day of January last, shall be audited by the Mayor, Controller, and the President of the Board of Supervisors, and the amount which are found to be due shall be provided for by the issue of bonds of the County of New-York, payable during the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and the Board of Supervisors shall include, in the ordinance levying the taxes for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, an amount sufficient to pay said bonds, and the interest thereon. Such claims shall be paid by the Controller to the party or parties entitled to receive the same, upon the certificate of the commissioners herein.

In the above quoted two words of broad significance: "Liabilities," "Claims." They were only limited by the sentence, "incurred previous to the passage of this act. The years "incurred" was also of elastic definition. The phrase "audited" was elastic phrase. "found to be due." It was clear that the duties of the officers who were to give the "certificate" were merely ministerial, and that whatever claims had been legally (by the previous amounts upon them had been previously determined as, and found, due under engagements or contract, they were to be paid according to the terms of such contracts. It was also clear, and that the officers named did not constitute a court for claims, but simply a ministerial board for deduction and certificate. Soon after the passage of the act the officials of the boards met and adopted the following resolutions:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 8, 1870.

The undersigned meet as a commission under and by virtue of section 4 of chapter 383 of the laws of 1870.

On motion of the Mayor, it is

Resolved, That the County Auditor collect from the several committees of the Board of Supervisors and Board of Aldermen and Assistants their bills and liabilities against the County of New-York, prior to April 26, 1870, and accounts now due thereon; that the evidence of the same be the authentication for the same by the said Board or its appropriate committees; and that the Comptroller of the City or County Auditor annex the voucher to the appropriate blanks for our signature, as directed by the section aforesaid, and payment.

The report was then adopted.

They reposed the utmost confidence in the County Auditor, as indeed they were justified in doing, he being for a great number of years, as Treasurer of Queens County, WILLIAM WALKLEY, and Deputy County Auditor for two terms in the Controller's office, he had given satisfaction and inspired confidence. The claims and liabilities contemplated by the provisions of the legislative act of the legislature were found by him to consist almost wholly of employments and purchases made and for services performed during several years in and about the Board rooms and numerous public works for

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

Precautions Against the Advent of Cholera and Yellow Fever—Visitation from the State Department—Movements and Fatalities at Disease-Infected Points of the Several Nurseries.

The Board of Health met, yesterday, at the usual hour. Mr. Manierre as Vice-President in the chair, and Commissioners BEIS, Cosgrial, Carnochan, Gross, Mullaly, and Smith were present. Upon reports of the Attorney, it was ordered that suits be commenced in eight cases of violations of the Tenement-house law, eighteen cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board, and two cases of violations of the sanitary code.

Dr. MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, made a lengthy report on the case of MARY KELLY, alleged to have died at No. 26 Washington-street, from Asiatic cholera, giving the facts of the case, which have been published in the TIMES, and giving his conclusions that it was a simple case of cholera morbus. Dr. MORRIS also made a report on the alleged cases of yellow fever introduced into the city from the bark Dusak Chapin, which had arrived at Perth Amboy from Glasgow. Being informed by Dr. CARNOCHAN that such cases had reached the City, Dr. MORRIS organized an investigation of the cases of PETER MAHER, found by Drs. BYRNE and LEO at No. 3 Christopher-street, JOHN CALLAHILL, HENRY WARNOCK and GEORGE WILSON, colored, found at a sailors' boarding-house in Oliver-street. Of these men the three last were thrown naturally ill, and were permitted to go to their homes in the Eastern States. MAHER was found to be suffering from an intermittent fever, and was sent to the Quarantine Hospital for further consideration of his case. The baggage of the men was all thoroughly disinfected.

In connection with the subject of the possible introduction of cholera, the following letter was read, and referred to the Sanitary Committee:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, AUG. 16, 1871. }

To the Chairman of the Board of Health, New-York:

SIR: I have to inform you that the Consul at Liverpool, under date of the 5th inst., has reported the presence there of cases of the cholera, and that the expected channel of its introduction is by the German immigrants on their way to the United States. He accordingly urges that the epidemic, especially at the ports where these immigrants land.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. C. B. DAVIS, Acting Secretary.

The following resolutions were also referred by Dr. CROCHERON, on behalf of the Sanitary Committee, and were adopted:

In view of the imminent importance of obtaining the latest news of Europe, the Sanitary Committee deem it proper to recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has been reported to this Board that masters of vessels arriving at this port from foreign ports have failed to report the sickness and other contagious diseases, omitting the same in their reports, and otherwise evasions of their duty in the premises; and

Whereas, Such evasions of duty are part of the purpose of evading our Quarantine laws, are sent for the purpose of introducing pestilence and disease among us; therefore be it

Resolved, That the City Sanitary Inspector be, and is hereby directed to give the most close attention to all vessels arriving at this port from foreign ports, and especially from yellow fever districts, whether destined for Quarantine, or to Quarantine anchorage, all such vessels are required to report immediately from quarantine, or to Quarantine officers, and all such vessels are required to report immediately from quarantine, or to Quarantine officers, and all such vessels are required to report immediately upon arrival at our wharves or to anchor in our City, within thirty days of their Custom-house entry or report.

The reports of the operations of the various Bureaus were read and showed the following facts. The movements of conscious deaths were as follows:

Week ending Aug. 12: Fevers—Typhus, 4; typhoid, 9; remittent, 2; intermittent, 2; congestive, 1; unclassified, 1. Week ending Aug. 19: Fevers—Typhus, 1; typhoid, 11; remittent, 2; intermittent, 2; congestive, 1; unclassified, 1.

Dr. DALTON, Registrar of Records, reported in part as follows: During the week, which there were registered 503 deaths, being a decrease of 69 from the previous week, and 31 less than the corresponding week of 1870. Of these there were 14 deaths from intemperance, 4 from sunstroke, 12 from old age, 1 from scarlet fever, 1 from typhoid fever, 1 from typhus fever, 1 from puerperal fever, 1 from erysipelas, 1 from intermittent fever, and 1 was sent to the Quarantine Hospital for further consideration of his case. The burgess of the men was all thoroughly disinfected.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 24, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BLUE BEARD. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Lotta Mira and Mr. Harry Beckett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
TRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Mr. Joseph K. Emmet and Miss Rose Evans.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta, and Messrs. Raymond and Fotzberg.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

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MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition..... $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum..... 6
Two copies, one year..... 5
Ten copies, one year..... 25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2
Five copies, one year..... 8
Ten copies, one year..... 15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year..... 25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Fifty copies, one year..... 50
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra 3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 25 cents per line each insertion.
Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.
Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 25 cents per line each insertion.
Advertisements on eighth page, 50 cents per line each insertion.
City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 50 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early as hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 1,242 Broadway, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Disturbances occurred, yesterday and day before, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where the places of workmen on a strike had been supplied by new hands. It was feared that resort to military force might be necessary to restore order. Many persons were injured by a collision on the Midland Railway on Tuesday night. At a meeting in Birmingham, in favor of the ballot, on Tuesday, the course of the House of Lords on the Ballot bill was condemned. The reported failure of the potato crop in Ireland is denied. According to a semi-official statement, published yesterday in London, the crop is a good one.

The argument for the prosecution in the Communist Court-martial at Versailles closed yesterday, and the counsel for the prisoners began summing up. M. FERRÉ, one of the accused, attempted to read a defense, declaring that he looked to rehabilitated France for vengeance, when he was stopped. M. GAMBETTA has proposed to the Republican Deputies to dissolve the Assembly May 1, 1872. The disbanding of the National Guard is still a vexing question. The prolongation of the powers of M. THIERS is regarded as assured. Three hundred million francs additional of the indemnity have been paid over to Germany.

The people of the southern portions of Hungary are represented to be in great misery in consequence of the flooding of the lands from the defective and dilapidated condition of the dams by which the land was reclaimed. The extractions of the Government are also said to be severely felt, the arrears of taxes being in some instances in excess of the value of the property. A famine is apprehended.

Four cases of cholera have occurred in Berlin, two of which were fatal. A foreign vessel is reported at Shields, England, with cholera on board. The French Government is acting in concert with Italy to prevent the introduction of cholera into either country.

The Vienna *Free Press* of yesterday contains an intimation of the retirement of Baron von Beust, and suggests his election to the Austrian Parliament as a delegate from Vienna. The German Emperor will remain at Gastein a fortnight, and then will visit the King of Bavaria. Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM has returned to Berlin.

GENERAL.

The largest fire that ever occurred in Ithaca, N. Y., began at midnight Tuesday night, and consumed the Ithaca Hotel and all the buildings west to CULVER'S; then spread northward from HOYT'S carriage-shop to CULVER'S store-house, destroying the interior of the block and all south on Willgus-street, and west on the north side of Green-street, together with EATON'S tannery on West-street and the buildings south of Green-street to the foundry. A steam fire-engine from Oswego arrived at 3 o'clock in the morning, and performed good service. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Gov. POTTS, of Montana Territory, informs the Interior Department of the threatening attitude of Indians, near Gallatine Valley, the settlers in which are preparing to leave their crops and fly to a safe place at a moment's notice. He asks for more troops, or authority to organize militia.

The brig *Evening Star*, from Baltimore, for the Baltic, has reached Fortress Monroe. While lying at anchor at LYNN HAVEN BAY, on Tuesday night, six of the crew robbed the Captain of $200, his watch and chain, and seized a boat and left the ship. The vessel was brought in by the pilot-boat *Silver's* crew.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., of Philadelphia, announce that subscriptions to the new five per cent. loan were received yesterday amounting to $4,206,100.

Sixty or seventy gentlemen, from various sections of Massachusetts, met yesterday, in Boston, to take steps to bring the name of HARVEY JEWELL before the Republican State Committe as a candidate for Governor. A committee for this purpose was chosen.

Yesterday morning, a fire in Lexington, Ky., destroyed a block of buildings on Broadway, involving a loss estimated at $100,000, and insured for $42,000.

The crowd at the Saratoga Park yesterday to witness the races, was nearly equal to that of last Thursday. The first race—a dash of three-quarters of a mile—was won by *Moselle*, beating *Preerless*, in 1:21¼. There was great interest manifested in the great race between *Longfellow* and *Helmbold*. During the first three miles *Longfellow* led by from one to two lengths. *Helmbold* began to gain on the last eighth of the third mile, passing under the stand half a length ahead. *Longfellow* lost steadily during the last mile, *Helmbold* leading three lengths at the first quarter, six at the half mile, and finishing sixteen lengths ahead of *Longfellow*, amid the most tremendous enthusiasm and cheers. Time—7:43¼. The last race, one and three-quarter miles, for all ages, was won by the favorite, *Rokus*; *Cadence* second and Tubman third. Time—3:14¾.

At the Springfield Club races, yesterday, in the 2:35 class, for $1,500, *Jefferson* won in two straight heats. The 2:21 class race for $1,200 was won by *Lady Rose*, who came in first in the second and third heats. The third race was unfinished, four indecisive heats having been run.

The race between the Paris crew, of St. John, N. B., and RENFORTH'S Tyne crew, yesterday, at St. John, N. B., was won by the former. The Tyne crew had only pulled a few minutes, when RENFORTH, the stroke oar, was seized with apoplexy, and his companions pulled to the shore. Medical attendance was promptly at hand, but the athlete died at once.

It will be seen that at last the City authorities have determined to do something to clear their characters. What that "something" is will probably astonish the public, although it ought to be tolerably well accustomed by this time to the tortuous processes of Mayor HALL and his friends. The Controller's accounts are not laid before the public—it is supposed to be enough to "dump" seven thousand pages of figures into one of the offices, and there let them rest to cool. The figures we have published are not explained away. Not a single item in INGERSOLL'S, or GARVEY'S, or KEYSER'S accounts can be disputed. As the facts which we have made public are too strong for HALL and his friends, they have resolved to make direct war upon the TIMES, which has exposed them. For this purpose they intend to bring an action of ejectment against us. So far as our own interests are concerned, we shall not at present trouble the public with any explanations. Our property was lawfully bought and paid for, and our friends need have no fears about our retaining it. But it is fairly a question for the public whether HALL and his confederates shall be allowed to escape from the consequences of their misdeeds under cover of far-fetched actions against a newspaper. What we have published cannot be disproved, and the only answer the City authorities can make is to attempt to annoy us by litigation. We confidently leave the public to pronounce a fair and impartial opinion upon this course, and to say whether it exonerates HALL and CONNOLLY from the charges we have brought against them. We have the fullest belief that the latest move of the Ring, instead of saving it, will only accelerate its ruin.

Another Damaging Defense.

Mayor HALL is not only a blockhead himself, but he labors under the delusion that the citizens of New-York are a parcel of blockheads too. The people of all shades of political opinion have demanded facts, and he thinks he can satisfy them with endless verbiage; they have plainly told him that figures must be met with figures, and he treats them to a rigmarole of quibbling comments upon statutes, which barely reach the intellectual level of a Tombs shyster. The Supervisors and the Board of Aldermen—i. e., the same men under different names—are invited to devise some method of putting to confusion "the evident partisan conspiracy which has been formed against the credit of the City and County." It might be somewhat difficult for the highly-disinterested citizens who serve the community in the double capacity of Aldermen and Supervisors, to be brought to see that one of the chief conspirators against our local credit is to be found in the person of the Mayor himself. It must, however, be already apparent, even to the very low intelligence of the City and County Board, that among the most fatal of the blows lately dealt at the financial standing of New-York, have been the late manifestoes of the Mayor and Controller.

Yesterday's Message to the Board of Supervisors, of which the one to the Board of Aldermen is merely an abbreviation, is of a character precisely similar to other letters, messages, and statements from the same source, which have been sufficiently analyzed in these columns. It promises figures which its author has no intention of giving, and it misrepresents facts and gloses upon words in a way which reveals nothing but an impudent contempt for any grade of intelligence above the level of a Tammany repeater's. The Mayor seizes upon the point made in Mr. FOLEY'S letter of Saturday, with reference to the interim Board of Audit, and tries to answer it by the exploded plea of a purely ministerial responsibility. "It is quite true," says the Mayor in effect, "that CONNOLLY, TWEED and myself were intrusted with the auditing of all liabilities against the County of New-York legally incurred previous to the passage of the new Charter. It is also true that only such amounts as were *found to be due* were ordered to be paid. But then observe the 'broad significance' of these mysterious words 'liabilities' and 'incurred,' and tell me how we could have avoided giving our dear friends INGERSOLL, GARVEY, and KEYSER, not to mention the shadowy SMITH and the unsubstantial CASHMAN, the full benefit of the very peremptory language of the statute. We were certainly a 'Board for inspection and certification;' but, then, you see we were also a 'ministerial' Board, and there is so much virtue, look you, in this delicious word 'ministerial,' that it saved us all the trouble of inspecting or auditing; relieved us of any trouble on the score of whether the liabilities were liabilities at all, or whether they were ever incurred legally or otherwise, and, in fact, allowed us in the most pleasant and convenient manner possible to complete what ill-natured people are now calling a very big swindle, but which we then, as now, considered to be a very satisfactory pecuniary transaction. It is true that this invaluable word 'ministerial' is not in the statute referred to, nor in any other of similar tenor, but if we may exercise the privilege of coining the names of imaginary tradesmen, we may surely be permitted to use a convenient adjective to get us out of a scrape."

If the attentive reader can make anything more satisfactory or intelligible than this out of the Mayor's latest defense, we shall be glad to hear of it. The twaddle about the Mayor being greatly impressed with "the magnitude of the liabilities" will impose upon nobody; the statement that there was nothing upon the face of the bills "to suggest suspicion of bad faith to any one" is simply absurd; while the repeated reference to the bills being "in the language of the act 'incurred,'" supposes a method of legal interpretation which no man could attempt to sustain in any Court of law without being set down as an idiot. The assumption about the comparatively low rate of taxation in this City is, we need hardly remark, equally destitute of foundation. Nominally, our present rate is in excess of Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, and actually, we are accumulating debt at a rate which, in less than a generation, will leave us nothing to tax at all, as the entire real estate of the City will have been mortgaged to any public creditor who can be found to trust us. The Controller, we are told, liquidated "the old legacies of liabilities" by the issue of revenue bonds as commanded by the statute. This is also false. Judgment was given the other day in favor of J. B. CORNELL, authorizing him to recover certain sums from the City "incurred" previous to April, 1870. There are also pending many other suits, all of which form part of "the old legacies of liabilities," which the precious trio of interim auditors failed somehow to honor with their "ministerial" attention.

In point of fact, the Mayor's Messages are altogether too flimsy to be worthy of serious argument. They merely excite afresh the question which an ingenious correspondent of the *Missouri Republican* put the other day to Mr. TWEED: "And now let me ask you, is it true that you and Mr. HALL have stolen money?" TWEED thought, with becoming sensitiveness, "this is not a question one gentleman ought to put to another." As for HALL, he assured the same correspondent, in his pleasantly figurative way, "You see I am a regular old rhinoceros." Our amiable Mayor does not mind a bit being called a thief. On the contrary he seems rather to like it, and was agreeably surprised when he went to the Scott celebration, and "did not see any diminution in his popularity." He probably expected to see people button up their pockets and feel furtively after their watches. Greatly encouraged that none of these things happened, he added his assurance, "I don't believe the people think the TIMES' statements true." If any man of ordinary capacity can be found who, after the Mayor's latest Message, is still incredulous upon this subject, we may safely recommend him to the immediate attention of such of his friends as are of sound mind.

The Gas Nuisance.

A great nuisance from which we suffered regularly for years, and which was for a time abated, is again taxing our patience, destroying our comfort, and impairing our health. We refer to the discharge of the impure refuse of the gas-houses into the sewers. A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that on last Sunday night, the air of all that part of the City lying south of Twenty-first-street and east of the Fifth-avenue, as far down as Eighth-street, was made nauseous and loathsome in order that a wealthy corporation might add a few dollars to its overgrown dividends. The atmosphere was like the exhalations from the crater of a volcano, or the belchings of the bottomless pit. At about 2½ A. M. the whole family of our correspondent were awakened with a sense of mingled disgust and suffocation, and each one supposed at first that the gas was escaping in his room. This surmise having been found erroneous, *paterfamilias*, in an airy costume, went hastily through the house to find the open vent, timidly carrying a taper in a flat candlestick, fearing that he might be startled by an explosion at any moment. Finding all tight, he opened the front-door, and the north-east wind blew a noisome gust into his face that at once choked him and solved the mystery. This house was in the remoter part of the region we have described above, and if the effect was such in that quarter, what must it have been nearer the source of this abomination? We all know—in years past we have all suffered from this monstrous nuisance.

Now, what right, what semblance of right, have an association of men whose sole object, as far as they are concerned, is gain, thus to rob hundreds and thousands of people of their sleep, their comfort, and their health? Not content with making us pay an exorbitant price for poor gas, they compel us to bear a part of the miserly, skinflint economy of their imperfect manufacture. They make night hideous to us, both when we are awake and when we are, or wish to be, asleep. Knowing that we must submit to the swindle, or do without gas-light, they seem also to be sure that they can compel us to inhale the ill-odor of it or do without breathing. In no other civilized country would such an outrageous nuisance be tolerated. These noxious fumes are composed of sulphureted hydrogen, carbureted hydrogen, and carboline—a sweet and wholesome compound wherewith to inflate human lungs! And yet we are compelled to breathe air saturated with these noxious and offensive elements, merely that the men who furnish us with our yellow, high-priced gas may save the little money that it costs to protect us from this injury. For no plea of necessity can be reasonably urged in their defense. The nuisance—a nuisance of gigantic proportions and very grave character—was abated under the discipline of the old Board of Health, and that it should be revived can be due only to the culpable neglect of their successors to use the ample power in their hands for the sanitary regulation of the City.

The toleration of offenses like this is one of the great reproaches of our society; and it is one which municipal corruption has made peculiarly applicable to New-York. Our easy-going good-nature, which causes us to bear almost anything short of personal robbery, maiming, and death, rather than make a fuss about it, is a part of the stock in trade of the great corporations that have the monopoly of the supply of so many of our daily necessities and conveniences. It is their business to give as little to and get as much from their compulsory customers—the whole public—as possible; and it is nobody's business to check their impositions. They screw an extra cent or two out of each man daily; they cramp his comfort; they oblige him to submit for a while to some nuisance, which, as in the case in question, is injurious to his health. The imposition is, perhaps, a trifling and generally a temporary one to him; he frets inwardly, but bears it, and goes about his business. He has not the time, even if he has the inclination, to make a stand, and to fight for what he knows to be his rights. But to the corporation the aggregate gain is large, and its business is so systematized that the mere obedience to orders which it has the right to demand from its subordinate officers makes extortion easy, and the profitable infliction of discomfort is an unregarded matter. Directors look to dividends; and they employ and sustain that superintendent who brings in the largest return from the least outlay. How he does it is not their affair, so long as he does not imperil their charter, or subject them to the payment of serious damages; and it is his business to "manage" other things than the mere working of the material forces under him. Every interest has some one whose business—whose whole, well-paid business—it is to look after it, except the public interest. From this deplorable condition of things there is at present no visible relief. But if this indifference of individuals, and this corruption and culpable neglect of public officers, continue, we may yet be driven to the establishment of some association or bureau like that for the prevention of cruelty to animals—a People's Protective Association, whose business it shall be to receive complaints, and to prosecute and procure redress for every well-authenticated case of extortion, outrage, or nuisance on the part of our public servants, whether they are officials or great corporations.

"Tammany Republicans."

On Saturday last we published the names of no less than sixty-nine persons who are officers of the Tammany Republican General Committee, or of the District Associations, and whom we described, on apparently good information, as place-holders under Tammany Hall. Some of them hold more than one office in the Republican organizations. At the same time, we stated that it was extremely difficult to procure correct information on the subject, and we therefore asked any one whose name was wrongly included in that list to inform us. We have twice repeated that request since. We have in consequence received denials more or less explicit and satisfactory from eight persons included in our list, four of whom we originally marked as doubtful; two others "confess and avoid," as the lawyers would say. Before we refer to the letters in detail, we may remark that nearly or quite every one of them may be true as it reads, and still our statement may be in spirit correct. Men may not hold the public office stated by us, but some other. Men may hold no office, and still receive the pay of Tammany. There are "pay-rolls" on which are entered the names of persons who hold no office, but draw pay monthly. These "pay-rolls" are some of them lists of men who are paid from the City or County Treasury. There are lists of men who draw pay monthly from some fund at the disposal of the Tammany Ring. We can name the man who within three days has said: "I go up to head-quarters the first of every month and get a hundred dollars, but I don't hold no office and don't do no work." There are men, whose denials we publish below, who have no ostensible means of living, and yet whose expenses are by no means small, and who are perfectly well understood to have affiliations with Tammany. It would have been more satisfactory if the denials of such men, as indeed of all, had been broad enough to cover all possible receipts of money directly or indirectly, past or present, from or through or by the procurement of the agency known as the Ring, or any of its members—for the essence of our objection is, that no person who is in any way pecuniarily interested in the continuance of the power of Tammany should be an officer in the Republican organizations. With these remarks, we publish the denials we have received.

Mr. JAMES LEE, of the First District, called to say that he doesn't hold any public office, and does not draw any money from the City Government; that he held a place in the Custom-house, but resigned, because it did not pay. We are informed that Mr. LEE resigned the position of Inspector in the Custom-house last Fall, when the fight against Tammany commenced, giving as a reason that he "could not serve two masters," which was honest and frank. It has been intimated to us that Mr. LEE has a place under the Commissioners of Emigration, or somewhere else not covered by his denial.

JAMES H. BOYLE, Fourth District, writes: "I do not now, nor have I ever held a Tammany position." Mr. BOYLE'S is one of the names which are italicised as doubtful. We give him credit for intending a denial broader than his words.

THOMAS MULLIGAN, Third District, writes that he "never performed any labor, or received any pay therefor, from any person or persons, either directly or indirectly, connected with any of the City or County Departments." That denial is queerly framed, and the word "therefor" queerly introduced. A good many people do not perform labor for Tammany, and are not paid for it—while still they receive money from the Ring. Has Mr. MULLIGAN ever derived such advantages?

HUGH NESBITT, Sixth District, says: "I do not hold any office whatever, and I have held no official position since I was Assistant Assessor." This denial, also, might have been made more comprehensive.

HENRY S. JENNINGS, Sixth District, says: "I do not now, nor never did, hold any office under Tammany."

ROBERT W. DE GUESTE, Eighth District, says: "I never held a position under Tammany, directly or indirectly." We originally italicised his name as doubtful.

THOMAS HOYT, Twelfth District, originally marked doubtful by us, writes: "I never held any office under the City or County Government."

JAMES MCLAREN, Fourth District, says: "I never held any position under Tammany." If he isn't deriving some pecuniary emolument from the Ring, he is greatly maligned.

Besides these, JOHN DUKE, Twelfth District, writes to say that he has a contract from the Board of Education for one school building, but claims that he got it as the lowest bidder, and did not get three others which he endeavored to get, and that he has "no connection whatever with Tammany."

VICTOR HEINEMANN, Twelfth District, admits that he is a City Marshal, appointed by OAKEY HALL because, as a devoted friend of Gov. FENTON, he lost his place in the Internal Revenue Department. He says the Republicans are entitled to half of the number of City Marshals. If so, it is by virtue of some new bargain between the Tammany Republicans and the City Hall plunderers. He further says that he is paid by fees, though he gets from Tammany the position which gives him his fees. In conclusion, he expresses his unwillingness to do the "dirty work" of Tammany—and we hope he will not do it.

Aphasia.

There are very few people, probably, who have not at some time or other found themselves at a loss for a word. In the middle of a sentence, perhaps, they break down; the word which should carry on the train of thought, the mind either fails to recall, or, being in the mind, the tongue refuses to utter. It is a common accident, and few give it a thought; still fewer are aware that it is one of the incipient phases of a very common affection, to which physicians have given a learned name and much elaborate research. Aphasia, as a classified disease, is of comparatively recent date, and it is only within a few years past that close attention has been given to its peculiarities. Lately an English physician, Dr. BATEMAN, of Norwich, has published a book on the subject, which gives many remarkable instances of the whimsical effects of the disease on various patients.

One of the commonest results is total forgetfulness of some language in which the patient may have once been proficient. Cases of this sort, indeed, were not infrequent before aphasia was known. It is related, for example, of one scholar with singular linguistic aptness, that as fast as he acquired one tongue he forgot the one he knew previously, not excepting his vernacular. Dr. BATEMAN records a similar phenomenon in the case of a person in whom a blow on the head extinguished at once all knowledge of Greek. In all other respects, his mental faculties remained unimpaired, and the case certainly presents a strong temptation to support the somewhat questionable inference that each particular sort of knowledge is deposited under a particular square inch of skull in the brain; just as if that organ were, like an attorney's desk, divided into pigeon-holes, duly labeled and assorted.

Another effect of aphasia is to deprive the patient of all use of some particular letter or part of speech. A French priest so attacked lost all his substantives, and could no longer avail himself of the ordinary necessaries of life without the most tiresome and ludicrous circumlocutions. Another person lost the letter "*f*," for which he always substituted "*s*." This, however, if it can strictly be attributed to that disease at all, is one of the simplest forms of aphasia. Dr. BATEMAN gives some curious specimens of this difficulty, of which this is probably the most remarkable:

"In order to ascertain and place on record the peculiar imperfection of language which the patient exhibited, Dr. OSBORNE selected the following sentence from the by-laws of the College of Physicians, viz.: '*It shall be in the power of the College to examine or not to examine any Licentiate, previous to his admission to a fellowship, as they shall think fit.*' Having requested him to read this aloud, he read as follows: '*And the be what in the tamother of the trothotodoo to majorum or that emidrain ein dishtrustrai mestrell to keira tolombreidei to ra fromtreido asthai hehristest.*'"

Another patient could remember no part of any substantive, common or proper, except the initial letter. He, therefore, carried about with him a list of nouns to which he referred as occasion required. This list included even the names of his children, his servants, and his friends, and its owner made use of it by keeping "his finger and eye fixed on the word he needed until he had finished his sentence"—otherwise it was lost to him. And it is related, too, of a learned and famous English divine that, going to the Post-office for his letters, he has been unable to remember his own name.

Indeed, the distinction between aphasia and ordinary lapse of memory and absence of mind is not always easy to perceive. An English clergyman, Rev. J. R. KEARNEY, recently contributed to the London *Spectator* an experience which, however remarkable, is still familiar enough in fevers and other affections of the brain. After a certain accident he "forgot everything which happened after it, and most of the things which happened shortly before it." Having need to open a bag fastened by a combination lock, he "could not remember the word to which he had set it only a month or six weeks previously, although he had no difficulty in recollecting the old word to which it had been set three years or thereabout." This, too, is a mnemonical phenomenon which every one has experienced in remembering distinctly events which occurred in childhood, while forgetting the less remote incidents of manhood or middle age.

Aphasia takes other forms not less amusing or curious than any of these. When a lady for example, advancing to meet a guest, on hospitable thoughts intent and wishing to extend to him only the kindest greeting, involuntarily salutes him as "stupid brute, and pig, how I hate you!" the effect, it may readily be conceived, is rather embarrassing. So too, when an afflicted person, desiring to enter into conversation with a clergyman, finds his own lingual abilities restricted to a volley of oaths, he must naturally feel a little mortified. In these and a thousand other unique ways, aphasia makes a mock of man's boasted faculty of speech. The subject is so interesting as to most persons it will be novel. And while as we have said, it is often difficult to distinguish between those lapses of tongue which come from failing memory or absent mindedness, and the effects of aphasia proper, it is possible that more extended research into the peculiarities of the disease will not only definitely settle this, but give us some clearer notion of the mysterious connection between the spiritual essence which frames the thought, and the physical organ which translates it to other intelligences.

We hope that no Republican will fail to read the address of Mr. TOWNSEND to the Republican General Committee. It is a plain and temperate statement of the facts which compelled the State Committee to inaugurate a reorganization of the Republicans of this City. It shows in what respects the General Committee which preceded the present one failed both in authority and trustworthiness. It recounts the frauds by which Tammany succeeded in perverting the representative body of the Republican Party to its own uses, depriving it of all efficiency as an instrument of local reform, and employing it to help the corruption it should have fought against. Mr. TOWNSEND further shows the steps taken by the State Committee to secure the co-operation of Mr. GREELEY and of the other honorable men who were acting with the now superseded organization. He traces the measures adopted to secure a complete and fair expression of the wishes of actual Republicans, and to prevent the exertion by any open or secret Tammany agents of any influence in the choice of the new Committee. He explains how those measures have been successful and how the Committee of which he is the President is at once a representative body and a body prepared to do active and efficient service against Tammany and for reform. Finally, he states clearly and forcibly the work which the new Committee, in common with all good citizens, and as the representative of so many of them as are Republicans, has to do.

MINOR TOPICS.

Is the Democratic Party preparing one last blunder on which to make hopeless shipwreck? It blundered on slavery, on the war, on reconstruction, on repudiation. Is it now going to adopt the suggestion of the Richmond *Whig*, and commit the final folly of asking the nation to pay three thousand millions for the slaves emancipated by the war? The journal starting the idea supports it by the one argument convincing to Democratic minds. It says it will win. The proposition is to divide the money with the negroes, thus securing their support for the party, and the South being thus unanimous, to ride into power by a coalition with the Northern Democracy. Of course, the suggestion from any but a Democratic source would be ludicrous. But made by a Southern journal to Northern Democrats, it compels us to reflect that it is not more unreasonable than the demand for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, for the sympathy of the Democracy with rebellion, or for pig-headed resistance to the results of the war, to all of which the Democracy yielded with blind zeal.

"Bringing the Thing Home" is an apt title for Mr. NAST'S cartoon in this week's *Harper's*. The thing brought home is the swindling of TWEED, HALL, CONNOLLY and SWEENY. One section of the cartoon shows these swindlers drinking champagne in the cardoes of their Summer palaces, the "Boss" leaning on SWEENY'S shoulder, the Mayor hovering over a Tammany punch-bowl, and "Slippery DICK" in a recumbent attitude, fanning himself, at the feet of an ornamental image labeled the "golden calf." They "drink to their constituents; may they live long that we may prosper." The home to which the consequences of voting for these robbers are brought is pictured in the other section of the cartoon. The husband bows his head over a little coffin in a poverty-stricken garret; one child clings to his knee, another hides in straw beneath the table; the wife is pleading at the open door with the rent-collector, who remarks, "Yes, the rent is, 'perhaps, exorbitant;' but your husband always votes for the men who make things, perhaps, exorbitant!" On another page is a series of pictures by another artist of the Summer residences of TWEED, GARVEY, INGERSOLL, KEYSER and WOODWARD. The pictures ought to be in the hands of every honest Democratic voter. If the truth can cure, here it is.

The experience of Mrs. Gen. SHERMAN, on arriving in this City on Tuesday night, as related in our news column this morning, is but the experience of hundreds of others. The moment passengers set foot in this City they become the prey of swarms of thieves, pickpockets and rowdies of every description. Especially is this the case at night, when every depot or landing-place for passengers is surrounded by a rough lot of hackmen, baggage-smashers, and hotel-runners, many of whom will take advantage of any and every opportunity to rob the unwary stranger. Strangers do not generally relish such treatment, but our own citizens have become so used to being robbed and bullied by Tammany thieves, that they feel aggrieved if they are not treated to a regular amount of it daily. A few weeks' sojourn among us will convince Mrs. SHERMAN that her treatment was only a portion of our system of City government, and that there is nothing like paying back in it.

A very strange, and we should say somewhat doubtful case of death from the sting of a bee, is reported to have occurred at Lynnville, Ill. A Mrs. STRANG, the wife of a blacksmith of that town, and the mother of several children, was stung by a honey-bee while picking apples in the orchard, and died from the effects of it in about ten minutes after going to her room. The poison took effect so rapidly that the head was swollen to twice its natural size in less than an hour, and on the following day the whole body presented the appearance of being in the last stages of decomposition. We find from our exchanges that several persons have lost their lives in different parts of the country during the past few weeks from a similar cause. In warm weather the sting of the bee is always increased in venom, and just at this time the hives should be approached with great caution.

Mount Vernon, Westchester County, in this State, has an institution known as the "East Chester National Bank." It seems to be an excellent institution. Its President is Mr. TWAIN'S *fellow debtor*, Mr. CORNELIUS COMMODORE, the chief director is Mr. THOMAS MILLIOT; among its other directors are the great INGERSOLL (without the "Co.") and the famous CHARLES E. WILBOUR. The exact nature of the financial business done by this bank in Mount Vernon we have no means of knowing. Perhaps when the Mayor gets ready to tell us what he did with the money he pretends to have paid to J. A. Smith, to Hennessy, and to Cashman—men who cannot be found, and have no known existence—we shall find out.

The party of Ku-Klux who recently attacked the house of a Mr. GOSSETT, in South Carolina, and fired at that gentleman while in bed, met with a very hot reception from a Miss FREELOVE, a guest of Mr. GOSSETT'S, who, on hearing the first discharge of musketry, jumped out of bed, seized a revolver, and commenced firing with such excellent aim that the miscreants were soon compelled to beat a hasty retreat. Luckily, their intended victim was not so much injured as to be prevented from returning her grateful thanks to the brave young lady, whose promptitude had saved his life as well as their own. One case of this kind is more effective in urging the cause of women than the publication of a thousand columns of STORM and ANTHONY speeches.

The Siamese twins have another rival, which is being exhibited in Europe. It is a two-headed negro girl. On visiting these two negro children, as they are termed, the visitor will see, as it were, two children apparently tied back to back or a frolic. They are nineteen years of age, and there is nothing repulsive or indelicate in their appearance. They are named MILLIE and CHRISTINE. When they both talk together, both heads move, both tongues are talking, both brains are thinking without concert. Touch the head, the hand or the shoulder of one, and the other knows nothing of the touch; but if the foot of either is rapped once, twice, or thrice, the other will tell you how many times it has been tapped. They are both seated on one chair, and the fleshy-bony connection is uncovered. It is very large, measuring twenty-nine inches in circumference, and begins before the first lumbar vertebra. The general circulation of the blood is separate, but as pain and pleasure are felt in common, there must be a constant interchange of blood. Each must will to move her own limbs before they can be moved, but each feels the other moving a limb, although she may not see the action. So often, however, are the mental faculties allied, that they walk alike, eat, dress and sleep there in perfect uniformity. They are most attractive young ladies. In dancing they take parts, soprano and contralto; in dancing, all four feet go in perfect time; in looking at you, each pair of eyes has a distinct and interesting expression. They say they are happy and wish for no change. Happy twins! Would that people who are not twins were equally contented.

UP THE RIVER.

Operations of a Bank Swindler—The Dry-Dock Bank Defrauded by Altered Checks—His Scheme of Operations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1871.

A week or two ago, while spending Sunday at "Overlook Mountain," Ulster County, I came into possession of information relative to a bank sharper who had been victimizing one or two banks in New-York City. I suppressed such information at that time, by request, but now that the obligation of secrecy has been removed, the facts may be given to the public. The City National Bank, of Poughkeepsie, received from the Ocean National Bank, of New-York, in the early part of August, their usual monthly statement of account for the month of July, which statement did not agree with the books of the City National Bank. A close examination revealed the fact that three small drafts drawn on the Ocean National Bank, were reported and charged at a much larger amount than originally drawn. On referring to the draft-book, Mr. H. C. BARNS, the teller of the Bank, discovered that the drafts were all issued by him to the same person, a young man apparently about twenty-five or thirty years of age, and an entire stranger to the officers of the bank. Being satisfied that the drafts had been altered and raised in value, Mr. ALBERT CHAMPLIN, the cashier, proceeded to New-York and acquainted the officers of the Ocean Bank with the facts. The drafts were examined, and found to have been altered in every particular except the signature of the cashier. The filling in of the drafts had been skillfully removed by some chemical process, and a powerful magnifying glass failed to reveal any traces of the original writing. The drafts were issued for about $90 each, and were raised as near as can be ascertained as follows: One over $900, one over $1,000, and the third between $1,200 and $1,400, footing them about $3,300 in all. They were traced back through the Oriental Bank to the Dry Dock Savings Bank, where they had been received from a young man who had been keeping an account there for some little time, and who was constantly in receipt of drafts from different parts of the country, which he would deposit, sometimes taking a portion of the money. He had succeeded, however, in getting the whole amount before the alterations were discovered.

It is not definitely known, but it is supposed that the Dry Dock Savings Bank must have made away with several dollars by the accounted. Detectives have been employed to ferret him out, and bank officers here hope they will be successful. In all his interviews with the bank officers he deported himself in a cool deliberate manner.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Johann August Foersch.

Rev. JOHANN AUGUST FOERSCH, pastor of the German Free Congregation, of which he was the founder, died at his residence, No. 48 Staaten-street, on Tuesday afternoon. The deceased had passed through an eventful life. He was born in 1811, in Hanau, and in 1839 came to America, having to leave his native country on account of his participation in a revolutionary demonstration known as the Hambacher Festival. He first established himself as a minister in Pennsylvania, and subsequently, in 1845, he came to New-York, where he became the founder of a free congregation. In 1861, when the rebellion broke out, he went into the field as Chaplain of the Eleventh Militia Regiment, and subsequently the Steuben Volunteer Regiment, and as a staff officer of the Fifteenth Heavy Artillery Regiment. He died of disease of the lungs, which resulted from exposure during the campaign. The deceased will be buried to-morrow, when the Socrates Lodge No. 582, and several other lodges of which he was a member, will follow the remains to their last resting place.

STATE POLITICS.

Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee.

The State Convention to be Held on the 27th of September.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

The Organization of the Republican Central Committee Completed.

Stirring Address by the Chairman, Mr. John J. Townsend.

The members of the Republican Central Committee met last evening at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, Col. DUGANNE in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read.

The Chairman said—The next business in order is to hear the report of the Special Committee appointed to wait on the President elect in regard to his acceptance of the office.

Mr. HUGH GARDINER—As Chairman of that Committee, I have the pleasure of informing you that Mr. JOHN J. TOWNSEND has accepted the position of President of the Republican Central Committee, and is now in the room. [Applause.]

The same Committee—Messrs. GARDINER and WHITE—were authorized to conduct Mr. TOWNSEND to the chair.

Col. DUGANNE—Gentlemen, I have the pleasure of introducing to you the President elect of this Committee.

Mr. TOWNSEND, on taking the chair, was received with great applause. He said:

ADDRESS OF MR. TOWNSEND.

Gentlemen of the Republican Central Committee of the City and County of New-York: I am profoundly sensible of this mark of your confidence. I am aware that I have done and can do but little to deserve it. That it is the result of a feeling not expressed by the contemplation of the magnitude of the issues which are involved in the canvass which is before us or of the weight of the responsibility which lyes have to assume on the success. That extent of that responsibility has been illustrated, and not beyond measure increased, by events which have just occurred. Not after long delay and expectation, but abruptly the party has been put to the necessity of the selection of the State Committee in the direction of reorganization has been effected. The public announcement at the audacity of restlessness, with incredible vigor and intensity of the operation of which all of the machinery of corruption, in whatever it pervaded. Now it is revealed that intricate cupidity as well as lust or power contrived the measure which dance our remote booth and consolidated the power of the Assembly which has served and venal Legislature in the Summer of 1870 it had long been evident that one of the greatest most in favor at Tammany Hall was the control of a majority of the Legislature. In the very heart of our organization. This might have been possible under any circumstance, but the existence of the understanding was greatly sanctioned if not wholly created by a series of instance in the previously existing Commissioners which had been intended to serve a noble and benign purpose—I mean the representation of minorities. The system which, during half a dozen years, CHARLES E. DEVLIN declared that the first step in order to the success not of a party, but our cause was there to purge our organization in this City of Tammany Republicanism. It was to expel with unfaltering hand, as he phrased it, the gang of rebels, personal devotion. I would gladly unfold in detail the matured result of their deliberations. It must be content to notice briefly the principles which are regarded against partiality or fraud. Every applicant for enrollment was required to give his name and residence, to subscribe a statement to the effect that he was a Republican in principle and to declare that he was not a member of any Tammany Committee of the truth. The roll, when completed was left open to be inspected or copied by all applicants for enrollment. Opportunity was afforded for the presentation of objections by the Executive Committee. The roll of each district when so completed was required to be printed in sufficient number to furnish one copy to each person enrolled. A right of appeal was given from a decision of the Executive Committee to the Supreme Court. Such is a very few exceptions, and I cannot conceive of any serious objection to the regulations, in accordance with which, as I understand, the enrollment has been effected. The local Committees of Enrollment were composed of fair men—all well-known citizens; I have not heard any suggestion that their work was not well and faithfully performed. The number already enrolled, I am informed, is about 7,000, and already equals, if it does not exceed, the number who are properly on the rolls at the date of organization. I am informed that if the Republicans who have left the old organization and joined the new one are stricken from the old rolls, the new enrollment will be found to contain the names of more than twice many Republicans as can be found upon the old rolls. I believe that the new enrollment is in fact, what it is claimed to be, representative of the sound element in the party, and has, and it is deserves, will retain its sympathy and its confidence. I will only refer to the twelfth and fourteenth articles of the Constitution of the district associations. The former article is just and to apply the principle of minority, or as Mr. GREELEY terms it, complete representation. The object proposed is, that a minority may at all times elect delegates or representatives in due relation to the number of constituents composing the minority.

The fourteenth article I quote at length:

ART. XIV. No person shall be eligible for any office in the Association, nor for delegate to the Central Committee, nor to any Convention, who directly or indirectly holds (other than that of notary public) under Democratic authority; and all offices, the power of appointment to which is vested in any Democrat, or in any Board or body whose members are appointed by any Democrat, shall be considered as held under Democratic authority. All votes cast for any person holding such an office shall be null and void, and the persons casting them shall not be counted in ascertaining the highest number of votes, shall be deemed and returned as elected. Any credentials given to any person not eligible under this Constitution shall be null and void.

Such is the work of reorganization which has been effected. Such is the spirit in which for the work, and such its warrant and authority. [Let it not for a moment be believed that you are the representatives of a divided party. It is only to the men who are connected under false pretenses their position and betrayed their trust, that the word of condemnation is addressed. The laws of physical nature work in truth in the moral condition of their organizations. To those laws it is abhorrent "*to mix strange destinct in glasses, mutter for-mon respect.*" We have to make the humiliating confession, that it is to the evil imagination of the Democratic party we owe that fashion of moral turpitude that monstrous hybrid—that type of a Tammany Republican, which has been accepted by Heathendom and Christendom for nearly 5,000 years, as the symbol of the impossible. That which is not in the nature of things cannot be in our nature. Ere long you will receive the open adhesion, as I believe you have already gained the latent sympathy, of the good men who are nominally connected with this organization. Among them, if I interpret right his language and his action, I designate their distinguished President. He has names you Custom-house Committee. Which he not say that, while influential colleagues are backwards in assuming such his share of the public burden, the members of the Federal Government, at least, should be alert in giving effect to the policy of the Government provided of Congress and the will of the people, and are willing to yield to others—as I believe they are—the post of honor and responsibility! Who is HORACE GREELEY! His name is already recorded in the history of human development, and will live for in the future. No more than thirty years foremost in every discussion touching man as an individual man in his social, political, and economical relations, he has wielded a power, which is indeed a power in the State, telling his thoughts in the busy town, in the still hamlet, everywhere. Reckless of censure in the defense of his opinions, when convicted of error, he has been bold to abandon it. Second in the warfare of his life he has often taken positions by the way which proved untenable, but when he has reached the citadel of truth, there he has taken his stand. He stubborn, nay, invincible, defender. In his inaugural, addressed to the old Committee on the 8th of January, 1870, he said, "I am not here to dispute either the authority, the wisdom, or the impartiality of the State Committee. Honest men are slow to suspect the motives of others; those who want nothing but justice do not jump readily to the conclusion that others are intent on doing wrong. I assume that our State Committee will earnestly desire to do right, and will not make haste to disorganize under the plea of reorganization. Confident I am that there will appear such an honest desire to secure and perpetuate Democratic ascendancy in this State, and such a determination to purge the party of corruption, as will restore confidence and secure success." You have to look into those facts. I say the sooner the party washes its hands of all suspicion of connivance of this kind, the better it will be for us; the higher will be its influence, the more powerful as an exponent of the Republicans of the City of New-York."

On the 2d day of March, 1871, the General Committee made an appeal to the electors of the State. I refer to the address, as evidence furnished by the State Committee which it contains, to the total absence of counter evidence, and to the further report of the same Committee, which was made to and adopted by the General Committee on the 1st of June, 1871, as conclusive upon the question of facts that the allegations which have been quoted are substantially true. On the 10th of March, 1871, the State Committee began the work of reorganization. They adopted, among other resolutions, the appointment of an Enrolling Committee in each Assembly District, to be composed of seven trustworthy Republicans, to be chosen, three by HORACE GREELEY, in behalf of the old Committee, three by Mr. WILLIAM ORTON, in behalf of the new Committee, and three by both parties. That the two gentlemen prepare a Constitution and by-laws for the re-enrollment and reorganization of the districts, and of the General Committee, and of the government of the same when reorganized. That no person holding office, whose commission or appointment is issued or made by or under Democratic authority, shall be eligible to office in any of the Republican organizations, or a member of the Republican General Committee. That no Democrat shall be enrolled as a member of any of said associations. The proposition that in all elections to be held by the Association the popular vote of minority representatives shall obtain was referred to the same two gentlemen. That is to say, whenever there is a plurality of delegates or representatives in either each member of the Association shall have the option of voting once for each of the whole number to be chosen, or of concentrating upon one or more of the candidates as many votes as there may be of other delegates to be chosen. It was decided, that whenever the Central Committee shall have been duly organized, the functions and authority of the former Committees and Associations shall cease; that the same be disbanded, and their authority be vested in the reorganized body. Mr. GREELEY declined to serve. The place assigned to him was filled by the appointment of Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, by authority of the State Committee. The eminent character of the two gentlemen constituting Commissioners warranted the expectation that they would satisfy the high requirements of their duty. They brought to the execution of the patriotic undertaking which was intrusted to their hands, the grand, personal devotion. I would gladly unfold in detail the matured result of their deliberations. It must be content to notice briefly the principles which are regarded against partiality or fraud. Every applicant for enrollment was required to give his name and residence, to subscribe a statement to the effect that he was a Republican in principle and to declare that he was not a member of any Tammany Committee of the truth. The roll, when completed was left open to be inspected or copied by all applicants for enrollment. Opportunity was afforded for the presentation of objections by the Executive Committee. The roll of each district when so completed was required to be printed in sufficient number to furnish one copy to each person enrolled. A right of appeal was given from a decision of the Executive Committee to the Supreme Court. Such is a very few exceptions, and I cannot conceive of any serious objection to the regulations, in accordance with which, as I understand, the enrollment has been effected. The local Committees of Enrollment were composed of fair men—all well-known citizens; I have not heard any suggestion that their work was not well and faithfully performed. The number already enrolled, I am informed, is about 7,000, and already equals, if it does not exceed, the number who are properly on the rolls at the date of organization. I am informed that if the Republicans who have left the old organization and joined the new one are stricken from the old rolls, the new enrollment will be found to contain the names of more than twice many Republicans as can be found upon the old rolls. I believe that the new enrollment is in fact, what it is claimed to be, representative of the sound element in the party, and has, and it is deserves, will retain its sympathy and its confidence. I will only refer to the twelfth and fourteenth articles of the Constitution of the district associations. The former article is just and to apply the principle of minority, or as Mr. GREELEY terms it, complete representation. The object proposed is, that a minority may at all times elect delegates or representatives in due relation to the number of constituents composing the minority.

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"Is there 20,000 Republican majority in New-York to give the pretense for putting two or three Republicans into the Police Commission, or putting Republicans on the Board of Education?

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

The Butler-Loring Contest—A Review of the Prospective Campaign—Some Interesting Facts and Statements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALEM, Mass., Monday, Aug. 21, 1871.

In this quiet town of Salem, the home of Dr. LORING, one would naturally expect to find the supporters of both Gen. BUTLER and the Doctor particularly active in canvassing for their favorite candidate. On the contrary, there is probably less feeling manifested, and very little active support of either gentleman, than in any other large city or town in the State. The Republican Party in Salem, or at least those who, as leaders and workers, have acquired a prominence in party politics, find themselves in a very peculiar position. Since the coming of Gen. BUTLER into the district, the relations between himself and Dr. LORING have been close and united. Dr. LORING has endeavored to carry out the wishes of Gen. BUTLER, and the latter has in many ways promoted the interests of the former. What possible benefit Gen. BUTLER can ever expected to receive by thus aiding and bolstering LORING is difficult to understand, especially as LORING'S inordinate desire for office was likely to make him a candidate for every vacancy which might occur, and, as many predicted, probably an opponent of his own.

In 1866, when Gen. BUTLER was first nominated and elected to Congress, it was generally understood that he had entered the contest in the Fifth District upon the solicitation of the out-going member, Hon. JOHN B. ALLEY, and other gentlemen prominent in party affairs, who were fearful that in the then divided condition of the party in this district—each section having a candidate of its own, and each bitterly opposing the others—that LORING might possibly receive a plurality of votes in the Convention, and thus receive the nomination. Or, perhaps a better version of ALLEY'S object would be, that by bringing Gen. BUTLER into the field, he hoped that the various interests in the Convention would unite in the nomination of himself. The Republican Party in Salem at that time consisted of two factions—the supporters of WILLARD P. PHILLIPS, the former Chairman of the City Republican Committee, and then very anxious to receive the nomination for Congress, and his opponents. In the organization of the party at the commencement of the Fall campaign, the anti-Phillips men secured a majority of the City Committee, and elected Dr. LORING their chairman. LORING had at that time been but two years in the Republican Party—not having left the Democrats, whose candidate for Governor he earnestly tried to be during the rebellion, until the carrying of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana by the Republicans, in the October elections, rendered a Republican triumph certain and McCLELLAN'S chances hopeless. One year of these two he had represented two wards of Salem in the Lower House of the Legislature; but aside from the strength which the unpopularity of WILLARD P. PHILLIPS, as a party leader, gave him as his prominent opponent, LORING had none whatever. A very good illustration of this want is given in the fact that in 1867, one year after the election of Gen. BUTLER, LORING having been nominated as the Republican candidate for State Senator from his district, he was defeated in every town in the district save one, receiving in the aggregate less votes than the out-going Senator had received majority. It perhaps should be said that this was when the P. L. L. organization was in full force in this State, and that the license prohibition issues cost him many votes. But admitting this, the fact remains that Dr. LORING ran everywhere behind his ticket, and was defeated by the opposition candidate, while every other Republican candidate within his Senatorial district nominated for any office whatever was elected. In the first Butler campaign LORING and his friends gave the General a hearty and cordial support, while PHILLIPS and his friends gave a negative support to the opposition. Many who disliked LORING, and felt that as a new-comer he should take a back seat, nevertheless supported him as a means of opposing PHILLIPS.

That LORING should address himself to Gen. BUTLER, through whom only he saw his own advancement in the future, is easy to understand; but why Gen. BUTLER should have given LORING the prominence he has, is a riddle, for by so doing he has met with opposition which otherwise he never would have encountered—the Dana movement in 1868 being largely against LORING rather than BUTLER. Sustained by BUTLER, LORING, notwithstanding that he had defeated his tickets in a district which, since the organization of the party, had and has never but in that instance gone otherwise than Republican, instead of going into the retirement, which, to use his own words, such a "Waterloo defeat" would naturally have sent him, he, through Gen. BUTLER'S earnest exertions, even to the going to Worcester at the last moment in order to save him, was elected delegate-at-large to the Chicago Convention in '68, at which he also received, from some cause unknown to the friends of either the support of PHILLIPS, the latter claiming, and the Doctor denying, that a compromise was agreed upon by which PHILLIPS was to receive the support of LORING and his friend in the District Convention for delegate to the National Convention.

Thus for four years the supporters of Gen. BUTLER have largely supported LORING and *vice versa*; but now they are suddenly called upon to take side for or against one or the other. In Salem, where the Republican organization has been in LORING'S hands, with the holders of office in the Custom-house and other Government positions, for which they are indebted to Gen. BUTLER alone, a perfect apathy seems to exist. The office-holders know that common gratitude should prompt a support of the man who placed or has retained them in office, and that a support of LORING, or hesitating support of BUTLER, might well, and in all probability would result in the removal of every one of them. Gen. BUTLER has retained the Customs officers against a strong opposition which demanded the removal of men who had held office since '61, and their replacement by soldiers. The election of LORING will in nowise benefit them, as Gen. BUTLER is still member of Congress, his term only expiring with that of the present Administration, so that, when the time comes, there is no question that BUTLER will receive the earnest and united support of the men upon whom LORING has heretofore depended. Then, the soldiers will go almost a unit against LORING. It is hard to forget that, when our armies were struggling with the enemy at the front, LORING for four long years was in full fellowship with the enemy in the rear. So that, while Salem is apparently unmoved by the prominence of one of its citizens as a candidate for nomination as Governor of the State, the party will undoubtedly give Gen. BUTLER an almost united delegation from this city. And, therefore, Dr. LORING can hardly go before the Convention with the faintest prospect of success, if he fail to carry his own home in his support.

THIRD-AVENUE HIGHWAYMEN.

A World-be Murderer Arrested by a Young Lady—His Comrades Make Off with a Gold Watch.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, HORACE BARNES, residing at the Ashland House, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, returned from a surprise party in Harlem, accompanied by a young lady named SARAH HARRINGTON. They alighted at the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-third-street, when five or six men, who were also in the car, jumped off, and rudely separated Miss HARRINGTON from her companion. Apprehensive that some mischief was intended, Miss HARRINGTON called out to Mr. BARNES to look out for his watch, but almost simultaneously he felt the chain violently wrenched from his pocket, and found that his gold chronometer, valued at $250, was gone. Two of the parties immediately ran up Third-avenue, closely pursued by Mr. BARNES, who called for the Police. He did not succeed, however, in arresting them, and, after a considerable chase, they escaped. Meanwhile a third one of the party, whose name was subsequently ascertained to be GEO. SUMMERS, fled down the avenue in an opposite direction. Miss HARRINGTON followed this one, and caught him in Twenty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, and held on to him. He made several futile attempts to escape, and finally drew a revolver and fired at the young lady's head. The ball fortunately did not take effect, but struck a lamp-post at the opposite side of the street, and Miss HARRINGTON, undaunted by this attempt upon her life, held her prisoner until Officer CORTEN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, whose attention was attracted by the report of the revolver, came up and took him into custody. On his person was discovered a bunch of skeleton keys and a revolver, and near the scene a bull's-eye lantern was discovered. SUMMERS was arraigned before Judge LOTHROP, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of felonious assault with intent to kill. He was committed for trial to the Court of General Sessions, without bail. None of his confederates have yet been arrested.

RELICS OF CRIME.

The Weapons with which Murders, Burglaries and the Like have been Perpetrated—Disposition of Samples Held by the Police.

In a glass show-case in the Police Station of that great battle-ground of the good and the bad, known as the Sixth Precinct of New-York City, hanging against a blood-red back-ground, are over 100 implements, each one the record of a fearful murder.

By the intelligent care of Officer FRANCIS CARDOZO, to whom they were originally intrusted by the late Superintendent JOURDAN when he was Captain of this famous precinct, the story of each piece has been appended to it, forming an absolutely unique history of surpassing interest; but the first thing which attracts the eye is the wonderful variety of the weapons themselves, which is further increased by the weapons now at head-quarters, and soon to be added to the collection.

Here are knives and pistols fearful enough to furnish an excuse for the trembling of female nerves, but what woman that has ever been in a kitchen would shrink from a flat-iron. This is what the placard on that commonplace flat-iron says:

"With this smoothing-iron CRISPIN CARDONA killed MATILDA CARDONA, his wife, 1867." An innocent-looking wood-ax, such as is common in every cellar, flangs in the middle of the case—the reminder of another wife-killer, FRANK PERRIS, who expiated his dastardly crime on the 5th of October, 1866. The two smaller axes which hang below it, by a strange coincidence, are both memorials of wife-murders, but the huge broad-ax below them was used by MICHAEL HEALY, a cripple, who lives not a stone's-throw from the Station-house, to crush the skull of his room-mate, PETER MCGARRAGHTY, with whom he had quarreled about the relative merits of their native counties in Ireland. In the corner of the case, almost out of sight, is a medium-sized crowbar, such as may be found about every gentleman's place. "With this crowbar," says the placard, "L. FREEMAN killed JAMES FRAZIER, on the 9th of July, 1868." FREEMAN was arrested immediately, but was discharged by the Coroner on the following day.

Side by side lay an apothecary's pestle, taken out of the mortar to become the emissary of death, a loaded club, resembling a small hickory tan-pin, and a billet of fire-wood, doubtless snatched from the nearest wood-pile by the murderer. A burglar's jimmy is often used as a weapon of assault, and it is recorded on several occasions that they have been used to inflict severe wounds. A strangely shaped one, which stands among others in the case, bears the statement that with it WILLIAM BRAND smashed into eighteen pieces the skull of the mate of the steamship *Kalorama*. The blue gold-figured blade of a single sword-cane was conspicuous in the case, and a long cavalry sword of the old fashion, each with its fatal story.

A bunch of quills and long steel instruments, of strange shape, famous as the tools with which JOHN B. DENNIS, the abortionist, brought a poor woman to her death, is the most horrible specimen in this collection, unless it be a piece of the New-Jersey hangman's rope, upon which three murderers have been hung.

SLUNG-SHOTS.

Along the top of the case are hung a great number of slung-shots, generally about a foot in length, all having pliable handles of different thicknesses, and heavy weights at the ends of various shapes, generally covered with strong cord netting. Some have handles of twisted leather, others merely a piece of rope, knotted to give a more secure hold. Others have handles of wood or wire, covered with plaited leather, something like the handle of a whip. These handles are stiffer than the cords, but none the less deadly for that. One of the worst-looking of these had a handle of india-rubber with an iron shot of about three pounds weight suspended from it by thongs of leather. The story appended to this fearful weapon sets forth that it was taken from a rioter in 1863 while in altercation with a Police officer of the Sixth Precinct. These are favorite weapons of burglars and thieves, for though they are not generally murderous, they are nearly always certain in dextrous hands to stun a man noiselessly, so that he is totally at the mercy of his enemies. Their great virtue is the fact that they can be carried out of sight in the hand up to the very minute when the blow falls.

PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS.

Though the numbers of pistols and revolvers does not compare with the number of knives, they are a most curious collection. No two are alike, and they vary in size from a little iron single-barrel which PAT NICHOLSON went out and bought one day in August 1863, to shoot his wife with—for executing which design he is now in State's Prison—up to the enormous brass-mounted horse-pistol with which FRED LEWIS shot THOMAS RYAN in 1861. The revolvers are of every conceivable pattern, from an antique three-barrel of the pepper-box order up to a French chamber revolver, which fires not less than eighteen shots.

Perhaps the most interesting article, historically, in the collection, is the pistol with which DANIEL E. SICKLES shot and killed PHILIP BARTON KEY, United States District-Attorney, in 1859. It is a small Derringer, with black-walnut stock and trimmings of German silver. Next to it may be placed the pistol by which the notorious JAMES LOGAN, No. 2, met his death, and next to that the ancient pepper-box with which JOHN CAHILL shot Officer DURYEA in Jones Wood, in 1864. Another curious old pepper-box was used by JACOB WHEELER in shooting his wife in 1862.

KNIVES, DAGGERS AND RAZORS.

It will be observed that in every case of conjugal slaughter thus far mentioned the wife has been the victim. There are several wife-murders besides those which have been mentioned, but the murders of husbands by wives are only two in number—one represented by a bone-handled razor, with which AMANDA THOMPSON cut the throat of her husband while he was asleep, in Sullivan-street, in 1866, and the other by a huge butcher's cleaver, five pounds in weight, with a handle broken and tied with cloth. A wife living near the Five Points, with the aid of another woman, used this weapon successfully to accomplish her husband's death. A big dagger, with a broad, dull, ill-tempered blade and big black knobbed handle, was snapped short off by the murderer after he had buried it in his victim's neck. The murderous knives are of every conceivable shape and form, the noticeable thing being that not one is new or handsome. The two shining blades which gleamed from the case have neither of them been ever stained by blood, but are reminiscences of scoundrels too genteel to do murder.

A STORY OF RETRIBUTION.

In the centre of the case, most conspicuous of all the objects in it, hangs a monstrous knife, nearly two feet long, with blade full two inches in width, and a wooden handle wound with wire, so large that no ordinary man's fingers would reach around it; the edge jagged and the blade blood-stained. Below it hangs a common one-bladed jack-knife, worth originally about twenty-five cents, much ground and worn, and between the two depends from a wire a little pistol bullet, much flattened at one end.

One night, about ten years ago, an altercation took place in Church-street, between some gamblers. A colored man passing at the time turned around to look at the disturbance, when PAT MATTHEWS, one of the gang that was quarreling, deliberately taking aim, shot him, and this is the little bullet that did the fatal work. The murderer made his escape at the time, but was subsequently arrested, and on examination was discharged for want of evidence, the principal witnesses having fled the State. This MATTHEWS was connected with a woman of a most violent and malicious disposition named KATE SMITH. She afterward fomented a discord between him and one REYNOLDS, and it was with the small jack-knife last mentioned that REYNOLDS murdered him. REYNOLDS received his sentence and was shut up in prison, leaving KATE SMITH alone unprotected. One day she was bitterly scolding a man named JERRY O'BRIEN about a love affair, and finally drove him out of the house. He returned with the enormous fish-knife above described, which he had stolen from a neighboring stand, and buried it in her body. On Friday, Nov. 14, 1851, O'BRIEN was hung in the yard of the City Prison, and the whole murderous gang had exterminated itself.

SPANISH STILETTOS.

Many of the worst looking of these knives are Spanish stilettos, long and sharp, and running to a point. One of the worst looking of them is a testimony to the prowess of Capt. KENNEDY, who now occupies the place as Captain of the Sixth Precinct, from which Superintendent JOURDAN and Judge DOWLING graduated. It is an ivory-handled stiletto, keen and deadly, with which DONATO MAGALDO, an Italian, stabbed and killed JOHN BYLAND in Baxter-street, opposite No. 21, on the morning of July 4, 1863. Capt. KENNEDY arrested him at once, and on his way to prison he made a desperate effort to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife. There are six nine weapons among the collection which Capt. KENNEDY seized in person.

BURGLARS' TOOLS.

The jimmy may be called the burglars' *vade mecum*. Without it he ceases to be a burglar. Jimmies are hard to describe, from the fact that there are so many sorts ad sizes of them. Those at the Sixth Precinct office are mostly small ones, one and two feet long. Most of them are straight iron bars, with a claw on one end and a spike or point on the other. Some are highly polished, others rough and rusty, but they are all of a very good quality of steel, as they would otherwise be of little use. One jimmy in this collection had a jagged bunch of wrought iron at the end of the handle, making a fearful weapon of it, and another very heavy one had the edge turned down like an adze. When the burglars were caught with this latter one, they made a fierce attack upon the officers, using it as a weapon. To see jimmies of the first order, however, one must go to the Detectives' Room, at Head-quarters, where curiosity will be abundantly satisfied. Here there are bars six feet long, with points which unscrew so that they can be packed in a sort of gun-trunk. At the end of a point edge or claw, there is a whole work-shop in itself, having a jack-screw, set of drills, and vice attached, with a fixture to screw on to the door to give a purchase by which to work it. "A man could get out of a pretty strong place with that thing," the Captain said, and so he could if he had some through a regular apprenticeship to burglary. Then there is a firm belt, with large bunches embracing every known variety of the "skeleton keys," whose very name make housekeepers tremble, suggesting red hands, violence, creeping unrepelled through doors and windows at the ghostly hours of night. Among them are keys of all sorts and shapes, inspiring intense terror in the breast of the householder. Keys both brass and iron, so infinitely various in form that it seems as if no ingenuity could conceive of a lock that some of them would not open.

A WINDOW LADDER.

The greatest curiosity of the whole collection from a professional point of view is this wire ladder, the like of which has never been seen by the Police. It is about ten feet long when stretched out, made of steel wire about a quarter of an inch thick, with cross steps of polished wood about six inches long. The burglar gets into the room over the one which he wishes to enter, fastens the hooks to the window-sill, drops the ladder outside, and runs down to the window below. Having gone through the apartment, he runs up the ladder, pulls it in and folds it up as we see it now, into such a compress that he can pack it in a small hand-bag.

This pair of nippers are used in the operation of opening a locked door from the outside when the key is in the lock. They are made of the best steel, but so very small that they may be inserted in any ordinary keyhole, and the hinge is so ingeniously contrived that it scarcely expands when opened. The ends of the claws are slightly hollowed, so that they fit over the round of the key and take a firm hold, which is still less likely to slip from the fact that the handles are long and invested by the hinge with a tremendous leverage. Let this machine be inserted in a keyhole on the street door, the key will be taken of the round end of the key, and it would be as easy for the burglar to turn the lock as if he were on the right side and had the key by the handle. Of near kindred to this insinuating implement is a long curved steel, with a large ring handle, known as a "wire." We may suppose the burglar to have entered the house by running the nippers, and so turned the lock, but something still resists, and the door does not open. A short course of examination satisfies him that it is bolted. He whips out a gimlet well oiled. In a minute he has a hole through the door just below the bolt, about two and one-half inches from the edge of the door. The end of the wire is introduced, the spring steel straightens out as it passes through, to bend up on the other side close against the bolt, between the handle of the bolt and the edge of the door. The ring of the wire affords a lever. The burglar turns it powerfully, the part of the wire inside presses harder and harder against the handle of the bolt, till the resistance gives way, the bolt slowly shoots back, and the door opens at the turn of the knob.

HOW THE BANK OF COMMERCE WAS "CRACKED."

The ways of burglars may be best learned by examining the full kits of tools of detected burglars left by their owners on the field at the moment of flight. Here is one taken from one AUSTIN, an English burglar, with a remarkably full set of keys. It comprises, besides several cold-chisels, picks, and screws of mysterious shapes, a powder-flask and several pounds of fuse, and a small jimmy with a hammer handle. The most complete "kit" of all was found after the attempted burglary in the Bank of Commerce, and shows plainly the *modus operandi* of the cracksmen. The powerful jimmies opened the outer door; the cold-chisels driven by a leaden sledge, the size of a croquet mallet, together with the drills, made the holes into the safe in which a deposit of $5,000,000 was concealed. The India-rubber syringe blew powder into the holes, and the muzzles of a half dozen little pistols with long strings attached to the triggers, were then driven into the holes. The strings were pulled, the pistols fired and the safe, with a dull explosion, burst open, but just at the moment of the triumph a night-watchman's hand, a simple porter descending the stairs, "weakened," and gave the "office" or signal of danger. The affrighted scoundrels took flight, and left these tools upon the floor to form an interesting page in this unwritten history of famous New-York crimes.

A Collision in the East River.

Passengers coming from Brooklyn about 9 o'clock yesterday morning were treated to a very pleasant sight of "what might have been" a very serious calamity. A three-masted schooner tacking down the river had been obliged to change her tack a trifle to avoid being run into by the ferry-boat. To escape Scylla she came to grief on Charybdis, for in changing her course she came head on to a small sloop loaded with wood. The skipper of the latter, seeing that a collision was inevitable, dropped his sail and got out his fenders just in time to receive the bow of the schooner, which struck his small craft squarely amidships. There was a crashing and crunching of timber for a moment, and then both vessels floated down with the tide, the nose of the schooner fairly buried in the sides of the sloop. Beside the splintering of a bowsprit and the loss of some rigging on the part of the former, and the staving-in of the upper works of the sloop, no damage was done, but the result might have been very serious indeed, as there were a number of persons on both vessels. The passengers on the ferry-boat seemed to enjoy the collision very much indeed—it wasn't them ox that was being gored—and some of them seemed to regret that sailing vessels are not provided with boilers to blow up in such emergencies. The general opinion seemed to be that the pilot of the ferry-boat was to blame for the collision, in having crowded the schooner out of her course.

Chinamen Out Late.

On Tuesday evening an officer of the Nineteenth Precinct found two Chinamen, named JOHN APPO and JOHN MELLO, in Forty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, they trying to get into a private house. Both were locked up in the Station-house all night, and were taken to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, before Alderman PLUNKITT. APPO, who were a long pig-tail, said that he lived in one of the houses of the block, and was going home at the time of his arrest, but not knowing the number of his residence he went to the wrong door. The explanation being satisfactory the prisoners were discharged.

Serious Charge Against a Married Man.

SAMPSON LOEB, residing at No. 223 East Forty-sixth-street, was charged in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday with bastardy, the complainant being a young girl named RACHEL STRAUSS, living at No. 437 East Seventy-fourth-street. LOEB is a married man and has a family. He attempted to bail Officer WILSON, of the Yorkville Court Squad, when being arrested. Alderman PLUNKITT locked him up in the Yorkville Police Court prison for examination.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were a goodly number of persons on the floor of the Exchange yesterday, but no public sale of real estate took place. Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., however, sold the following stocks and bonds: 418 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 119¼ to 11¾ per cent.; 91 shares Continental National Bank, $100 each, 8 per cent.; $2,000 Oswego and Rome (Rome and Watertown) Railroad Company first mortgage seven per cent. bonds, interest May and November, 65 per cent.; 19 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, 115 per cent.

Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE also sold 240 bonds of the Bloomfield and Montclair Horse Railroad Company, $500 each, to WM. JOHNSON for seven per cent.

Mr. WM. KENNELLY adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the house and lot on the south side of Thirty-eighth-street, by order of the referee, THOS. BOESE, Esq., to Aug. 30.

The first country sale of lots for the Fall season will take place on Tuesday, Sept. 5. The property is of a very desirable class, inasmuch that it is located at a convenient distance from New-York, on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad, at Uniontown, which place is only twenty miles from the City. The lots are situated on high and well-drained ground. The neighborhood is perfectly healthy. Four railroad depots are in the immediate vicinity, and fourteen regular trains run daily to and from the place, the last one leaving New-York at 12 o'clock midnight.

The sale will be conducted by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, for the New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, who state that every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PROPERTY-OWNERS

Will do well to furnish particulars to the undersigned, who is now preparing Autumn lists of

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

G. H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray-st.

$40,000—FEW DOORS FROM 6th-av., above 34th-st.; four-story high stoop, about 22x16x100; elegantly frescoed throughout; with carpets, cornices and mirrors, all perfect. RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st., second door from Broadway.

A CHOICE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, up-town, in excellent neighborhood; will be sold with or without furniture; has been recently painted.

GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray-st.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—A desirable four-story brown-stone house, 25 feet front, three rooms deep; terms easy, and possession immediately.

GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray-st.

A PARK-AV.—NEW DESIRABLE WELL-arranged medium-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling; also, a list of houses on and adjoining 5th and Madison-avs., for sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

$15,000.—A COMFORTABLE four-story brown-stone house, in an excellent neighborhood on the west side; immediate possession will be given. GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray-st.

$13,000 TO $35,000.—TEN TERRE and four-story houses for sale in 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st., second door from Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR 5TH-AV., IN WEST 52D-st., splendid brown-stone high-stoop house, 24x40x100; cabinet finish; only $20,000.

WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR PARK-AV., IN 37TH-st., four-story brown-stone house; marble hall, cabinet finish, very desirable—only $22,000.

WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A VERY CHEAP HOUSE FOR SALE near 31st-st., in 2d-av., three story, brick, high stoop, 20x36x100—only $14,500.

WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN PROSPECT-PLACE, ON the hill, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, two fine brown-stone front houses, with all improvements; lots 130 feet deep; easy terms, and low price. Inquire at GEO. W. ALEXANDER, No. 1 Park-place, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. This perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars at property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post office Box No. 218, New-York.

TO MINERS.

Silver properties. Valuable lands, containing silver, lead, &c., in the vicinity of the famous Silver Islet, Rock and other mines on north shore Lake Superior. Particulars on application to F. G. SALTONSTALL, Box No. 5,101 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 106 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front; containing fifteen rooms and bath; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house (filled), granary, cider-house, brewery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medical qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $30,000; terms to suit. Address C. E. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

AT BLACK POINT, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—At the junction of the North and South Shrewsbury Rivers, in full view of the ocean. FORTY-FOUR DESIRABLE VILLA PLOTS, containing from ONE to FOUR acres each, many of them possessing fine water fronts, within one-half mile of Sandy Hook and Long Branch Railroad, three and a half miles from Long Branch, and one and three-quarter hours from New-York; location perfectly healthy; good boating, bathing and fishing; excellent roads, pleasantly varied and picturesque drives. For maps of the property, terms and information, call on or address F. S. WINCHESTER, No. 30 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 251 ACRES, beautifully located on Raritan Bay, in full view of the ocean; 22 miles south of Long Branch; convenient to churches, schools, post-office and stores; in the vicinity of the residences of Messrs. Weebrav, Thos. B. Gilford, Samuel Parsons and others; large mansion, barns, stables, bath-houses, gardener's cottage, &c.; the mansion is handsomely supplied by water, and affords excellent bathing, boating, fishing, &c. Price, $36,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN AT PELHAM, Westchester County, one hour's ride from New-York.—A valuable farm of about twenty-four acres, large house on high ground, modern style dwelling, with all the usual out-buildings belonging to a first-class property; accessible to two depots; very desirable as an investment. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, villas and villages for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y.; also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 346 Broad way, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone-sts.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A HOUSE WITH all modern improvements; two acres of land; three minutes from depot; will be exchanged for any or Connecticut farm. Photograph can be seen at JACOB SHARPE'S, No. 30 Pine-st. Real estate for exchange.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—By A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

Furnished.	Per year.	Unfurnished.	Per year.
W. 38th-st., n. 8th-av.	$5,000	W. 30th-st., n. 5th-av.	$3,500
W. 30th-st., n. 5th-av.	2,000	W. 23d-st.	4,000
W. 34th-st.	4,500	W. 11th-st.	2,500
E. 20th-st.	1,000	W. 23d-st.	1,250
E. 55th, partially fur.	2,000	E. 56th-st.	1,800

HOUSES TO LET UNFURNISHED.

No. 329 West 16th-st.	No. 142 East 16th-st.
No. 147 East 15th-st.	No. 232 East 13th-st.
No. 29 East 22d-st.	No. 19 West 20th-st.
No. 24 West 27th-st.	No. 220 West 34th-st.
No. 127 East 36th-st.	No. 37 West 45th-st.
No. 105 West 47th-st.	No. 414 West 51st-st.
No. 124 24th-st.	No. 45 5th-av.
No. 126 8th-av.	

For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 55 East 17th-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 468 FULton-st., a fine store and basement with two fine plate glass show windows; store 20x70, with high ceiling, suitable for most any kind of business; immediate possession given to a good tenant; rent moderate. Apply to owner, B. M. SEABURY, No. 103 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 104th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the Grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 4 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURNISHED and unfurnished houses to let, for boarding or private occupancy; descriptive lists upon application. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

NO. 109 58TH-ST.—BETWEEN LEXINGton-av. and 4th-av., a door containing of five rooms to let, unfurnished, to a small respectable family.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR a private family; the most satisfactory references will be given; rent must be moderate. Address L. A. Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell

140,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 58 Exchange place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 24, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 409 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Company of Monmouth, (Boonville settlement,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 25th day of June A. D. 1866, and recorded in the County of Oneida, State of New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1866, in Liber 113 of Mortgages, page 61, in the County of Monmouth, State of Missouri, in Liber 3 of Mortgages, Book 1, pages 61-2, did convey to James M. Nelson, William H. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the survivors and survivor and final trustee or trustees of them, as trustees, to wit: "The railroad, lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fastenings and fixtures, and houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with the rights, privileges and franchises of the said company and to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of the said Missouri Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described property belonging, or in any wise appertaining," which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal sum of two hundred and forty thousand first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and which bonds, by the said deed, were declared to be payable at the office of the Company in Boonville, in the County of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said bonds, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises at public auction to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM M. BIRD, }
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, } Trustees.
JAMES M. NELSON, }

JULY 8, 1871.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, WILLIAM REILLY, ROBERT LITTLE and MATTHEW MCDONALD, to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars, and interest thereon at six per cent., did by indenture of mortgage bearing date the 16th day of November, 1857, mortgage to Ely Moore, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York, and distinguished upon a certain map of a piece or parcel of land entitled the Property of Isaac Bedell, by Isaac Budlam, City Surveyor, July, 1827, and is filed in the office of Register, in and for the City and County of New-York, as lots Nos. 283, 285, 287, 289, and collectively known and described as all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and bounded on the south (40) sixty-six, and bounded westwardly by lot No. 284, northwardly by lots Nos. 280, 282, 285, 287, eastwardly by lot No. 289, southwardly by middle of One Hundred and Fourteenth-st., and by lot No. 284, and conveyed by said William Reilly, Robert Little and Matthew McDonald by the said Ely Moore, and Emmeline, his wife, by indenture bearing even date with said mortgage; which said mortgage, with the power of sale therein contained, was recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 8th day of March, 1858, in liber 118 of mortgages, page 341, and whereas the said mortgage was assigned by said Ely Moore to Catherine Moore, and the said mortgage bearing date the 30th day of February, 1858, which assignment was recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the 18th day of September, 1858, in liber 119 of mortgages, page 69; and whereas the said mortgage was executed by Cornelia Bancker, administratrix, &c., of Evert A. Bancker, deceased, to John Fyfe, by assignment bearing date the 26th day of May, 1871, and recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York on the 24 day of August, 1871, in liber — of mortgages, page —; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal sum and interest intended to be secured by said indenture of mortgage, and there is claimed to be due thereon the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars, with interest from the 16th day of November, 1857, ($190;) now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in the said indenture of mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the above-described premises will be sold at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26 day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon.—Dated New-York, Aug. 3, 1871.

JOHN PYNE, Assignee of Mortgage.

au3-law12wTh

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WILLIAMSBRIDGE property at auction at the Exchange Sales-room, New-York.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, 4 lots of ground at Williamsbridge, (Olmville, Westchester,) containing about sixteen city lots, situated on the old Boston road and Elliott-ave., near the Harlem Railroad depot, Williamsbridge. Each of the lots is 25 feet front and 100 feet deep. On the premises are a fine large dwelling-house, store and stable; a fine garden of fruit trees, grapes, shrubbery, &c. See map at auction-room.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in Poughkeepsie on MONDAY, Aug. 28, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the farm lately recently owned and occupied by William R. Haskins, in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New-York. It contains 254 acres, suitably divided into meadow, pasture and tillage, and is well watered and very productive. It is only a mile and a half distant from the railroad station at Silver Lake. The dwelling and out-buildings cost more than $30,000, are first-class and in good repair. For further particulars

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Passengers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 A.M., from PIER 20 NORTH RIVER, for QUEENSTOWN AND GLASGOW.

Offices at Liverpool and Glasgow, to which passengers and parcels are forwarded by steamers sailing from New-York every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Cabin passage to Liverpool or Glasgow, $80 currency. Steerage passage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain tickets, prepaid certificates, at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans, and all information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on their favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE	ROUSSEAU	Saturday, Aug. 26
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, Sept. 2
VILLE DE PARIS	SURGET	Saturday, Sept. 9
LAFAYETTE	ROUSSEAU	Saturday, Sept. 23
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, Sept. 30
VILLE DE PARIS	SURGET	Saturday, Oct. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$100 | Second Cabin.....$70

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking this steamer of the above line will avoid the tedious railway ride through England, thereby saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Aug. 24, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 26, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Aug. 31, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Sept. 2, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Norway and Sweden at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by the cheapest steamer to sell them, or by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
CHAS. G. FOREMAN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND SUPERIOR STEAM SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
3,000 tons burden. 1,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC.....Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC.....Sept. 23, 1 P. M.
BALTIC.....Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in the most commodious part of the ships. Stewardesses and experienced surgeons on these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain tickets, prepaid certificates, at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

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The splendid vessels on their favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

| | | |

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Murders, Suicides and Other Dreadful Crimes Yesterday.

An Insane Man Kills His Wife and Himself—A Drug Clerk Attempts to Drown Himself and His Little Son—Perils of a Night.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Terrible Scene in a Tenement-House—An Insane Man Kills His Wife and Himself.

One of the most distressing of recent tragedies occurred about 8 o'clock yesterday, in the apartments of FELIX DORSAY, on the third floor of the tenement-house, No. 415 East Fifteenth-street, a few doors east of First-avenue. In two rooms, DORSAY, who was a native of Ireland, forty years of age, and a carman by occupation, lived with his family, consisting of his wife, ELLEN, of about the same age as himself, and five children, ranging in age from fourteen months to sixteen years. DORSAY, although generally an industrious man, was subject to periodical debauches, when he would be drunk for several days together and then suddenly abandoning liquor altogether, could not be induced to taste it again until after an interval of several months. His last debauch was in April, and all of his family are certain that since the 1st of May last he has not touched a drop of any kind of intoxicating drink.

Some days ago he began to exhibit unmistakable signs of acute insanity. It took the form of the dread of personal violence, as he was constantly exclaiming that some one was coming to kill him. To guard against these imagined attacks, he armed himself with a huge club with which he stood almost constantly near the door of his sitting room opening into the hall, which he thought was about to be broken in. These delusions were soon followed by a desire to circumvent his enemies by destroying himself, and his wife as well as the three older children were worn out by the constant watching necessary to prevent him from flinging himself out the window or to get out the door and rush up to the roof, as he constantly desired, and several times attempted to do. Finally, on Tuesday, the wife finding herself entirely exhausted and unable to manage him any longer, sent her eldest daughter, aged fourteen years to Mr. KELLOCK, Superintendent of the Out-door Poor, to procure his admission to the insane asylum. Mr. KELLOCK informed the girl that her father must be committed by a Police Magistrate, after being examined by two physicians as to the fact of insanity, and directed her to have him taken to the Tombs at 9 o'clock the next morning, as there were two physicians attached to the prison who would readily make the necessary examination and report to Justice DOWLING, who would then commit the patient. The child returned with this information to her mother, who spoke to some of her friends and made arrangements to have her husband committed to the asylum yesterday in the manner indicated by Mr. KELLOCK.

As the night of Tuesday came on, the paroxysms of DORSEY became more violent than any that had preceded them, and the poor wife determined to remain, as she had for several nights before, and watch him. The children, who all slept in one room, seem to have gone to sleep early in the night, and no history of the horrible hours passed by the wretched woman can be given. About day-light the children were awakened by the shrieks of their mother, and upon rushing into the large room, saw their father sharpening a case knife, such as they used upon the table. Their mother attempting to take the knife from him, he suddenly sprang upon her, and, with savage fury, plunged the knife into her throat, and as it seemed, twisting it, caused a frightful gash, almost severing the head from the shoulders, and the unfortunate woman fell to the floor a corpse. The two oldest boys, BERNARD, aged fifteen years, and HUGH, aged nine years, when their father first attacked their mother, attempted to interfere with him, but he cut at them furiously, inflicting serious wounds on the hands of both. They then fled from the room, escaping into the hall through the transom-window of the small dark den which served the entire family as a sleeping room. While they were yet in the room, DORSAY struck at his own throat with such force that he inflicted a wound almost as horrible as that he had given his wife, and he, too, fell dead to the floor.

BARNEY DORSEY, aged seventeen, a son of the deceased, made the following statement: My name is BARNEY DORSEY, and I am the son of those now lying dead there (pointing to the front room.) My father was a carman by occupation, and was generally working and sober. My mother was a good woman to us. We were three children in the family, myself, my sister KATE, aged fourteen, and my brother HUGHEY, aged nine. For some time past my father has been out of his head. He used to get up three or four times in the night and mutter and behave strangely. Yesterday my mother, after consulting with father, went to Mr. KELLOCK, the Superintendent of Out-door Poor, and asked him to put my father into an asylum. He said that all his employes were gone to the Brennan picnic, but that he would send him to some place today. Last night all of us went to bed early. I and my brother occupied one mattress, my sister another, and my father and mother a third. My father at first slept soundly, but got up in the night and muttered, then went to bed again; about 4 o'clock he again got up and procured a table-knife, and whetted it on the window-stone; we all lay still, and did not think much of the matter, as he has before acted just in the same way; at last he tried to get out of the door, and my mother fearing, I suppose, he was going to do himself any injury, had an hold on to him; they struggled, and when he was holding her the key was lost; I tried to separate them, but he got her down on the floor and I became alarmed, and bursting in the door (No. 3) I rushed out into the back room and got into the yard, and then into the street, where I shouted for the Police; nobody came, and I went back and saw my father trying to cut his throat on the floor, and my mother lying dead and the blood spouting from her throat; I rushed to my father and tried to grapple with him, but he cut both my hands, and while I was shouting for assistance, he cut his throat and died.

A more sickening sight than that presented to those who first broke into the room is rarely found, even among the darkest phases of Metropolitan life. The apartment was foul beyond description, its furniture scanty and of the poorest kind, and in the midst lay the two bloody corpses, with the deep gashes in the throats turned to the light and presenting a hideous spectacle. Gathered about were the suddenly-orphaned children, wailing with terror and grief. Outside the door, in the narrow hall, were gathered many of the inmates of the house, and it was some time before Patrolman MALONEY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who was first on the ground, succeeded in restoring even the semblance of order. The orphans were cared for by friends, and after some delay Coroner SCHIRMER arrived and held an inquest. A verdict in accordance with the facts having been rendered, a permit was given and the bodies removed for burial.

A Drug Clerk Attempts to Drown His Little Son and Himself.

Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a man, who had a small boy in his arms, was seen to jump from Pier No. 23 East River and sink. Patrolman SULLIVAN, of the Second Precinct, who was a witness of the incident, rescued both the man and boy when they reappeared on the surface, and took them to the Seventh-street Police Station. The man there gave his name as ANDREW COYLE, thirty-five years of age, living at No. 167 Mott-street, and claimed the boy as his son ANDREW, aged seven years. He admitted that he had intended to take the life of the child and himself, and assigned as the cause domestic difficulties together with desertion, resulting from having long been out of employment, as having driven him to the desperate act. He was sent before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, and was committed for examination. The child was cared for at the Station-house, and subsequently returned to its mother.

The affidavit made before the Magistrate says that WM. BLEECKER, who was on board the schooner *J. K. Mendall*, saw COYLE, who was standing on the pier, take the child by the collar of his coat and the seat of his pantaloons and deliberately fling him into the river. Then, placing his hat on the pier, COYLE jumped in himself, and when seized by the patrolman and BLEECKER he was over the boy, and evidently using every effort to drown him. COYLE had nothing to say when arraigned before the Magistrate, in extenuation or explanation of his conduct. It was stated that the family of COYLE consisted only of his child and wife, and that he has been for some time laboring under delirium, which it was alleged had arisen from his losing his employment, in consequence of the enforcement of the new law regulating the sale of drugs.

Another Attempt at Suicide.

HUGH FLYNN, a resident of Connecticut, eighteen years of age, last evening attempted to commit suicide while on the sidewalk in Twenty-first-street, near First-avenue, by taking Paris green. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital by the Police, and was soon out of danger. He did not give any explanation of the attempt to destroy his life.

Stabbing Affray Among Small Boys.

A number of small boys yesterday afternoon became engaged in a quarrel in East Houston-street, near Crosby, and an affray following, HUGH BARCLAY, aged eight years, of No. 256 Elm-street, was stabbed in the back and seriously wounded by CHARLES WARNER, colored, nine years of age, who lives at 5 Mercer-street. WARNER was taken to Police Headquarters, where he was locked up to await the result of BARCLAY'S wounds, and being arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, was committed for trial.

PERILS OF A NIGHT.

New Strangers are Treated on Arriving in the City as Night—Impudence of the City Authorities.

On Tuesday night Mrs. Gen. SHERMAN arrived in this City by the Hudson River Railroad, reaching the depot at about 11 o'clock P. M. She had expected to meet her husband at the depot, but from some good and sufficient reason no doubt he was not there to escort her to a hotel. Fortunately for Mrs. SHERMAN she had found a friend on the train in the person of Mr. H. H. STEWART, President of the Continental Bank Note Company, who volunteered to provide her with a carriage, and accompany her to a hotel. Upon emerging from the depot Mrs. SHERMAN and her escort were surrounded by a vile and numerous gang of hack-drivers, baggage-smashers, &c., who lined the streets, bedizing belated and bewildered passengers, and driving them almost to desperation. Mrs. SHERMAN was surrounded by these vampires, who endeavored to force her into filthy carriages, and to despoil her of her baggage. Mr. STEWART removed Mrs. SHERMAN to a carriage in her behalf, and being pelted upon and crushed by superior numbers, was at length fain to call for Police assistance. In this instance, Mr. STEWART called in vain for municipal aid, for the policemen there simply smiled at the difficulties which surrounded him and the distinguished lady in his charge. Finally, Mr. STEWART made a desperate plunge into the multitude of howling roughs, and, by a dexterous use of hands and feet, succeeded in knocking and kicking his way through the crowd, and safely deposited his charge in a passing stage. Mr. STEWART distinctly showed the marks of his encounter with the ruffianly gang, for his hands were bleeding from the cuts they had received, and his clothes were torn and bloody. Mrs. SHERMAN escaped without bruises, thanks to her escort, but was considerably damaged as to apparel. Upon reaching the stage, Mrs. SHERMAN remarked, in a pleasant way that the city of the United States has of receiving strangers." Mr. STEWART replied that "so long as the City was governed by thieves, and the Police force made up of roughs and rowdies, we could expect no better treatment."

Another instance of a similar character occurred at the same depot, but a couple of nights before this. A lady with a small child arrived at the same hour, expecting to meet friends. No one of her acquaintance, however, appeared, and she was forced to undertake the task of reaching Brooklyn alone. She ran the gauntlet of roughs outside with no greater damage than the loss of her hand-satchel and the thorough disarrangement of her outer garments. On reaching the Avenue she asked a policeman to direct her to Fulton Ferry, whereupon he gallantly handed her and her child into an open stage, and they were carried to the upper part of the City. The driver of the stage proved to be more human than the City guardians, and finally placed her in a stage bound for the ferry. The lady eventually reached her home in Brooklyn, before daylight, safe and sound as to limbs and body, but fearfully demoralized mentally.

The two instances above-mentioned are but samples of numerous complaints recently made to us. The Hudson River Railroad Company has no monopoly of these ruffians, nor, indeed, is it responsible for them. Strangers arriving in this City at night by any route are liable to similar treatment under the present mismanagement of its Tammany Hall governors.

Murdered with a Pen-Knife.

An inquest was held yesterday morning by Coroner SCHIRMER on the body of DENNIS O'CONNOR, who died on Tuesday, in the Park Hospital, from a stab wound, supposed to have been inflicted by JOHN CULLEN, a week ago last Sunday. PETER CULLEN, the brother of the murderer, who was with him at the time, was arrested at once, and identified by O'CONNOR as the brother of the man who stabbed him. JOHN CULLEN himself was not arrested till last Saturday night, when he was found in Water-street.

JOHN S. SULLIVAN, who is bar-tender at No. 97 Bayard-street, testified that JOHN and PETER CULLEN and others were in the liquor-store on Sunday morning, 13th inst.; deceased came in, asked for a drink, and subsequently a quarrel took place, and deceased said he could lick JOHN CULLEN, pulled off his coat and threw it on the floor, and rolled up his sleeves; witness told them to stop; JOHN CULLEN was retreating; PETER CULLEN and witness took hold of deceased and kept him back, and PETER kept his brother away; JOHN make some remark, and deceased took hold of him under the chin, and they all went out; the party stood on the corner of Baxter and Bayard streets; JOHN CULLEN made some remark, and angry words passed between him and deceased; heard O'CONNOR say: "I will have nothing to say to you;" then saw JOHN CULLEN looking at his hand right, but did not see what he had in his hand; they passed witness, and deceased opened his shirt and said that is all right, and walked across the street; JOHN afterward told witness to take O'CONNOR up, as he was then lying on the sidewalk, and then found that he was stabbed in the chest; he did not say anything; CULLEN and deceased were partially under the influence of liquor. JOHN SHEA corroborated the previous testimony; he did not see the stabbing, as his back was toward the party; but afterward saw that deceased was stabbed; heard deceased offer to fight any man of his size; after he was stabbed he walked about forty feet and fell to the sidewalk; TERENCE MCGOWAN saw the men on the corner of Bayard-street, and saw JOHN CULLEN strike deceased in the heart with his right hand; did not see any weapon in his hand, but when deceased opened his shirt he saw the blood issuing from the wound; deceased commenced the fight with the men, and seized JOHN CULLEN by the throat. The medical testimony showed that death was caused by the wound, which might have been inflicted with a pen-knife. The jury, after a few minutes' absence, rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death from a stab wound inflicted with a knife in the hands of JOHN CULLEN, who was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Attempted Outrage on an Unprotected Woman.

Yesterday afternoon FRANK BACOM was arrested in Newark for robbery and attempted outrage upon Mrs. JAMES RIKER. On Monday evening Mr. RIKER was riding, with his wife and two children in his carriage, from Jersey City to Newark. His vehicle broke down when he had barely got out upon the meadows, and Mrs. RIKER and the children had before them the gloomy prospect of walking to a place of shelter. A wagon in which were two men, one of whom, it is alleged, was BACOM, came along, and the men offered to give the lady and children a ride in their wagon, an offer that was gratefully accepted. Mr. RIKER remaining behind to fix up his broken wagon. The men took Mrs. RIKER along to the most lonely part of the meadows, when they attacked her and attempted to outrage her. She struggled against them, and was finally put out with the children by the roadside, stripped of all their most valuable clothing and injured by the ruffians' violence.

On the following day Mr. RIKER complained at the Jersey City and Newark Police Stations and solicited aid in searching for the ruffians. Mrs. RIKER, who had been taken home in a condition bordering on insanity, gave such description as she could of the men who attacked and robbed her. Search was made, and the arrest of BACOM was the result. He was held for trial. In the meantime the Police are looking for his accomplice.

Removal of Capt. Mahon of the Jersey City Police.

The Jersey City Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon and listened to the summing up of counsel in the case of Capt. CHARLES MAHON, who was charged by Miss ELIZABETH GREEN with having committed an outrage. The Commissioners had during the night preceding received testimony until 2 o'clock A. M., in public and the reporters of the Press having been excluded from the room. Mr. CHARLES H. WINFIELD yesterday made a plea on behalf of Capt. MAHON, and Mr. W. B. RANKIN spoke for the complainant. The Commissioners then held a private caucus, and decided to dismiss Capt. MAHON from the Police force. The decision at which the Commissioners arrived was expected by the public and by Capt. MAHON, for although the charge of rape was not maintained by the testimony, the Captain's own admissions rendered his stay upon the Police force impossible. He had, therefore, tendered his resignation.

A Fatal Brawl—A Man and Woman Stabbed by a Car-Driver.

A general fight, which will probably have fatal results, took place yesterday about 1 o'clock A. M., in the den corner of Hester-street and the Bowery, brought on by a young man named DALY, who is a car-driver on the Third-avenue line. He was standing at the bar, and when a woman named CATHARINE A. HUSTON asked him to treat to a drink, he pushed her violently away. A friend of the girl, named JOHN OTIS, took this as a personal insult, and threatened DALY, leaving with high words a fight was commenced, in which all hands joined. In the course of it, DALY stabbed OTTIS twice in the left side, and then stabbed the girl, CATHARINE HUSTON, in the left breast. DALY then ran across the Bowery, dropping with the blood which had spirted from the wounds of DALY, leaving both victims fainting upon the floor of the den. In his wild haste he ran directly into the arms of Officer SMIDT, of the Tenth Precinct, who at once took him to the Station-house, where he was examined and a knife found concealed in his sleeve. He will be taken to Essex Market Police Court and committed to answer the two complaints of dangerous assault, without bail. It will no doubt be a case of murder, as OTTIS is not expected to live, and the girl is desperately wounded.

STILL ANOTHER MURDER.

Deadly Affray in a Bar-Room—An East Indian Murdered.

The last murder occurred last evening in THOMPSON'S saloon, a low bucket-shop, at No. 68 Sullivan-street. The parties to the rencontre were JAMES LYNCH, a native of Ireland, twenty-eight years of age, who lives at No. 16 Greene-street, and CUSHOT ROHM, a native of Calcutta, East Indies, from which place he arrived about a year ago. Since his coming to this City, he has been employed as a boot-black, and has had no place of residence. With several others these two men, both of whom were under the influence of liquor to some extent, were in THOMPSON'S saloon, and LYNCH seems to have sought a quarrel with ROHM, who was a stranger to him. CHARLES MURPHY, the bar-keeper, separated the two men, but when he turned around to draw some liquor, they came together again, and no one appears to know how or which one advanced upon the other. All that any one knows is, that the two met suddenly clinched in front of the counter, that both fell to the floor, and LYNCH in an instant sprang up, with the blood spurting from his breast, and exclaiming that he was stabbed. He immediately fell again, and Patrolman BLACK, of the Eighth Precinct, who entered at this moment, arrested ROHM, who had not attempted to fly. With the wounded man, he was at once taken to the Station-house in the Police-station, and Surgeon MCDONNELL being summoned from Police Head-quarters, after an examination of the wound, which he found immediately under the left nipple, he declared that it was necessarily fatal, and by his direction LYNCH was removed at once to Bellevue Hospital. While in the Station-house he was very boisterous, considering his condition, and in reply to the usual questions said his occupation was a "lover." ROHM was also exsited when first arraigned before Sergt. WILLIAMS, and in his broken English declared that he had acted entirely in self-defence. He soon became quiet, however, and half an hour after he was locked up was found to be fast asleep in his cell. By direction of Capt. MCDERMOTT, MURPHY, the bar-keeper, was also arrested and locked up as a witness, but he could give no account whatever of the origin of the affray. From all that he could learn of the affair, Capt. MCDERMOTT was of opinion that ROHM had been tantalized by the frequenters of the saloon beyond endurance, and, his Southern blood being fired by the provocations he had endured, he had suddenly drawn his small pocket-knife and used it as a weapon.

The Sing Sing Convicts in Hackensack.

Hackensack is at present the temporary abode of perhaps the roughest crowd that has ever been seen in that quiet village. Two escaped Sing Sing prisoners are in the County Jail, and their friends from New-York are there in force. It is supposed that the intention is to rescue the prisoners, and the Sheriff of Bergen County, in anticipation of an attack, has placed a large force of watchmen in charge of the jail. WILEY or REILLY, who was shot at Pleasant Valley, by Constable MCCABE, on Saturday, is fatally wounded. The physicians say there is no possibility of his recovery, the ball having entered the back and passed through near the heart. JOHN WHEELER, another convict, is held awaiting a requisition, in anticipation of the writ of habeas corpus, a charge of resisting an officer in New-Jersey has also been made against him, and he will be held upon that. It is stated that his friends have raised $3,000 to secure his release.

Arrested on a Charge of Smuggling.

Mr. LYMAN FISK, proprietor of Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, was arrested, yesterday, upon a warrant issued by United States Commissioner ROMAINE, in which he was charged with selling cigars smuggled into the port of New-York from Havana. The warrant was issued upon an affidavit made by JOSIAH R. PIERSON, a Custom-house Inspector. Mr. FISK accompanied Deputy Marshal BAILEY to the office of the Commissioner, and gave bail in $10,000 to appear for trial at Trenton on the 6th of September. Mr. FISK states that for over a month past he has been haunted by a New-York detective, who has attempted to blackmail him by threats of arrest for smuggling. This action, he says, is a part of the black-mailer's scheme.

Alleged Fraudulent Bankruptcy.

Mr. WARD ROBINSON, a New-York broker residing in West Eleventh-street, appeared before Register HOKSEY, in Jersey City, yesterday, and gave bail in the sum of $20,000 to answer a charge of fraud in bankruptcy. Mr. ROBINSON was arrested at the instance of some of his creditors, who made complaint before Judge NIXON, declaring that ROBINSON was about to remove his property and to abscond; also that he had made illegal conveyances of other property, with intent to defraud the creditors.

THE CZAR'S VISITORS.

Rev. Dr. Schenck's Story of the Evangelical Alliance and its Memorial to the Russian Government.

Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, has just returned from Europe, where he went as one of the delegates of the Evangelical Alliance, with a memorial to the Czar of Russia. He was visited yesterday by a TIMES reporter, to whom he related the story of the mission, as follows:

A memorial was gotten up and printed with the names of many prominent citizens, lay and clerical, of this Republic appended. It was carefully worded and met the approval of the American branch of the Alliance. Among those who sympathized with the movement were many who could not go, but who placed their signatures to this document. When the time came for the departure of the deputation, we had obtained to the parchment the names of Chief-Justice CHASE and SAMUEL B. MORSE, who remained behind. There were only Rev. Mr. WASHBURN, of Calvary Church, CYRUS W. FIELD, and myself. We took with us the approved memorial, signed by those already mentioned and ourselves. On arriving in England, we found that the Alliance there had prepared another document, which had been signed by the representatives of every European branch. Perhaps I ought to say in this connection that we Americans have always acquiesced in the assumed idea of the centralization of the Alliance in England, because it had a paid set of officers there who did much of its good work. So we made no question of precedence. But in this instance, after fairly considering the matter, we felt obliged to refuse the adoption of the English memorial to the exclusion of our own, as much because we found certain objectionable things in it as that we did not feel at liberty to transfer the names of the gentlemen we had to the second, which were of very great importance to us. Hence we resolved to go on with both. A Quaker deputation joined us with an additional memorial, and swelled our numbers to more than thirty. This formidable array of representative Protestantism crossed the Channel and proceeded by advice to Stuttgart, the capital of Wirtemburg, where we were told the Czar might be found. He was paying a visit to the Queen. We reached this city just in time to miss the potentate, who was off on a shooting expedition in the Black Forest. We were sorely disappointed, of course, and sought Count SCHUWALOFF, His Majesty's *aide de camp*, on private car in the hope of bringing about a meeting with the Czar. Here we saw a deal of courteous bearing, but not anything calculated to give us satisfaction, in a business way of speaking. The good gentleman finally informed us that, on or about July 11, the Czar would return to St. Petersburg, and, after a brief stay, he would fix it so that we Stepped to the Crimea, where he intended to pass the Summer months. This was not at all promising, and we were in an awkward predicament, to say the least of it, from which we were released by Mr. CYRUS FIELD and his telegraph. He had had several interviews with the Archduke CONSTANTINE about the proposed cable girdle around the earth, and he put on excellent terms with the nobleman, mentioned the object of our visit and our strait. Immediately his Highness undertook to relieve us by obtaining an audience for the deputation from Prince GORTCHAKOFF. This was granted.

On the Thursday morning following the 4th of July, we were all ushered into his parlor at 10 o'clock, and were received most courteously. The American memorial was the first presented, and the Prince, having read, accepted it for the consideration of the Emperor. The English document was next presented, but it did not meet a similar fate. GORTCHAKOFF very politely informed the bearers that unfortunately he could not accept the parchment, because it contained certain objectionable phrases calculated to be offensive to the Czar. Then he observed that it might appear singular to accept one having rejected the other. Immediately the Americans intimated that they had no desire to press for any invidious distinction, and waived the acceptance of their memorial. In lieu of written statements and specifications, the Prince received orally a complete exposition of the wishes of each branch. He spoke with the representatives in their several languages on the desires of the Alliance, and discussed the object of the mission to the entire satisfaction of all his visitors. The interview lasted two hours, and the delegation left him with a very high appreciation of his courtesy and attention.

In the afternoon, continued Dr. SCHENCK, one of the delegates met the Prince, who expressed his unqualified admiration of the American delegates, and, as he also did to Dr. SCHMETTO, promised to give their mission and its purpose due and favorable consideration. He also declared that the Czar could have received no larger and peculiar honor than the visit of every civilized country without battle. It will no doubt be a great boon to the Christian world.

On the whole, Dr. SCHENCK is very sanguine as to the results. Further, said he, "there is no truth in the statements that somebody was arrested because of a Swiss memorial. There was no such document presented, and my recollections of the reception, from beginning to end, are of the most agreeable character."

Personal.

E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury Department; Congressman Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts; Judge W. F. Allen, of the New-York Court of Appeals, and Ben. Field, of Albion, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. Jerome N. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, lately of the French Army; United States Senator T. F. Bayard, of Delaware, and Pedro Maltbran, of Cuba, are at the New-York Hotel.

United States Senator Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Ames Pillsbury, of Albany, and Hon. D. Blakeley, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Major Wm. M. Wheaten, of Detroit, Mich.; Judge R. Brown, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. C. R. Griggs, of Illinois, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. S. S. Hinkle, of Washington; Judge M. J. Gilbert, of Saratoga, and Dr. D. W. Bliss, of Washington, are at the Gilsey House.

Col. T. C. Reiheli, of Memphis, Tenn.; Judge O. C. Cole, of Des Moines, Iowa, and J. B. Moody, of Virginia, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gen. Judson Kilpatrick and Col. Cumming, of Princeton, N. J., are at the Hoffman House.

Francis B. Hayes of Boston, President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and George M. Pullman of Chicago, are at the Brevoort House.

H. M. Hanna of Cleveland, Ohio, and Luther H. Potter of St. Louis, are at the St. James Hotel.

W. Pembroke Fetridge, of Paris, is at the Everett House.

Col. Leatherman, of Memphis, Tenn., is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gov. Hoffman arrived from Newport yesterday morning at the Clarendon Hotel. He left, after a short stay, for Albany.

Ex-Gov. Thos. C. Fletcher, Missouri; Major E. J. Crandall, St. Louis; E. M. Yandea, Japan; Col. B. C. Horn, San Francisco, and C. M. Smith, Illinois, are at the Sturtevant House.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	62	68	71	72	71
Stand of bar. in inch	30.34	..	30.36	..	30.35

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

FRANK SCHREYER was committed, yesterday, by Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, upon a charge of defrauding DUDLEY M. FERGUSON, of No. 90 Warren-street, out of $845 by means of a fraudulent check drawn upon the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn by B. F. CRAGIN. SCHREYER presented him with such a check for $875, and having got it certified, Mr. FERGUSON paid him its face less $30, which SCHREYER had owed him for some time. It afterward appeared that the check was one which had been signed by Mr. CRAGIN in blank, and having been stolen from his check-book, had been filled up without his authority.

The Commonwealth National Bank of Boston recently drew a check for $7 50 on the First National Bank of this City, making it payable to HORACE GREELEY, in accordance with the request of a man who said he wished to pay for an advertisement in the *Tribune*. Subsequently a check for $4,000, drawn on the Commonwealth National Bank, payable to E. R. WHITE, and bearing the indorsement of OAKES AMES, was cashed by a banking-house in Philadelphia, and after passing through the hands of JAY COOKE & COMPANY and the Bank of Commerce, in this City, was returned to the National Bank in Boston. It was then discovered that the check was the identical one originally drawn in favor of HORACE GREELEY, but that it had been skillfully altered by an adroit forger.

FRANK SULLIVAN, a well-known character, was arraigned yesterday before Justice DOWLING, on a charge of obtaining money by trick and device. He met WALTER POWERS in Chatham-street, and told him that he had a valuable watch that had long been an heirloom in his family, but had reached such an extremity that he must part with it on any terms. POWERS finally agreed to take $1, and gave POWERS the watch wrapped up in a paper. POWERS opened the paper, and found nothing but a stone, where he had expected bread. He overtook SULLIVAN and had him arrested, when he was found to have several other valuables upon his person. He was committed for trial.

Capt. ANDREW HEATH, aged sixty years, for many years in the employ of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, died at Camden on Tuesday morning. He was first employed by the Philadelphia and Trenton Company in 1834, and afterward became a brakeman and conductor. Subsequently he was made baggage-master of the Camden and Amboy Company, and afterward conductor, and in 1850 was given charge of the steam-boats of the Company. The flags of the ferry-boats were displayed at half-mast yesterday in respect to his memory.

Last evening, at 7 o'clock, Sergt. GEORGE BABCOCK, of the Sixteenth Police Precinct, dropped dead at his residence, No. 127 Madison-street, it is supposed from heart disease. Sergt. BABCOCK, who was a man in middle life, was appointed on the force about ten years ago, and has served continuously as a Patrolman, Roundsman and Sergeant in the Seventh, Second and Fifteenth Precincts, having been transferred to the latter only a few days ago, and was always considered an efficient, zealous officer. He leaves a widow and children, for whose benefit he had become a member of the Police Mutual Aid Association.

Parties who are laying in their Winter's supply of coal will do well to weigh the load as it is delivered. This can be easily done by placing a four barrel upon a common grocery scale on the walk where the coal is delivered, and by simply weighing the first barrel. By counting the barrels afterwards, very nearly the precise quantity delivered can be ascertained with comparatively little trouble. A gentleman residing in Seventy-first-street recently purchased a ton of stove coal, which, upon weighing, was found to be 278 pounds short of a ton of 2,000 pounds.

Mr. HENRY BERGH has written a letter to the Mayor of Newark, N. J., remonstrating against the ordinary custom of muzzling dogs as a protection against hydrophobia, which he considers to be "not only a great cruelty, but tending to produce the very disease which it proposes to obviate." The policy of giving rewards for the killing of these faithful animals Mr. BERGH considers a great mistake.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, RICHARD BLAKE, a car conductor, was charged with neglecting to support his child, and also his grandmother, Mrs. MARY MCDONALD, who resides on Second-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets. For the last three years all the money BLAKE has contributed to the support of his grandmother and child was $4. Alderman PLUNKITT held him in bail to pay his child $4 per week, and Mrs. MCDONALD $3 per month.

Judge SHANDLEY, yesterday, held CHARLES BRADENBURG, of No. 79 Bank-street, to answer on a charge of indecently assaulting MARGARET DELANEY, aged nine, of No. 69 Bank-street. EDWARD J. CARR was also held for defrauding RUDOLF DERBEY, of No. 29 West Houston-street, out of $50 by means of the "envelope game." DENIS DALEY was committed for feloniously assaulting CATHERINE A. HUSTEN and JOHN OTIS, at the corner of Bowery and Hester streets, yesterday morning.

Few have recognized in the *City of Bristol*, which arrived at this port on Tuesday, the old ocean steamer *Etna*, which last visited New-York under that name early in the present year. Since then she has been lengthened forty feet, had new boilers and engines put in her, and was rechristened the *City of Bristol* when she left the stocks. This vessel is another valuable addition to the Inman line.

JAMES TIGHE, charged with having unstamped cigars in his possession with intent to sell them, was held in $800 bail yesterday by Commissioner DAVENPORT to await the action of the Grand Jury. EMIL LOUIS, who has been in Ludlow-street Jail since last November for passing a $20 counterfeit bill, was released on his own recognizance.

WILLIAM A. BURTIS, President of the Empire City Fire Insurance Company, was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday on a charge of having in his possession an altered and counterfeit United States bond of the denomination of $10,000. Mr. BURTIS was in attendance, but, in the absence of his counsel, the case was adjourned to the 2d of September.

While riding in a Third-avenue car last evening FREDERICK KILDFELD had two of his ribs fractured by being struck by the shafts of a wagon driven by LOUIS SCHINDER, who was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house on a charge of reckless driving. The injured man was taken to his home in Third-avenue, near One hundred and Seventeenth-street.

CHAS. HOADLEY, aged sixteen years, who has for some time past been employed as an errand-boy by JOSEPH T. HOWLAND, No. 88 Liberty-street, was committed, yesterday, for trial at the General Sessions, on a charge of stealing $50 in money and two gold rings from his employer's safe.

A set of resolutions, similar to those lately presented to Judge BOSWORTH, were yesterday presented to Commissioner BARE by the M. T. Brennan Parent Association. There was a copious delivery of the mutual admiration usual on such occasions.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, LOUIS LUERDER drove a junk wagon against a Third-avenue car, breaking the panel and injuring one of the passengers, named FREDERICK KIENFELD, of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, so severely that his life is despaired of. LUERDER was arrested and taken to the Yorkville Police Court, where he was locked up to await the result of the injuries.

The foundation walls in the rear of the Stadt Theater building were found to be in a dangerous condition; consequently that portion of the building is being demolished, with a view of constructing new walls which will be safe.

Mr. NEUENDORF, the musical director, formerly of the Stadt Theatre, has returned from Germany, where he has been engaged as conductor of orchestra and business manager by the tenor, THEO. WACHTEL, who is to visit this country.

The new Government slip, near Whitehall, is almost completed. The sea-wall and pier are finished, and the surface of the bulkhead is being filled up and leveled. Several old cannon have been imbedded in the granite, to which the hawsers of vessels can be attached.

J. O. NEILL, proprietor of a liquor-store corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-third-street, was committed yesterday by United States Commissioner SHIELDS, in $500 bail, for passing a $20 counterfeit bill on a man named BAKER.

In the case of GUSTAVE and ELI MAY, arrested for smuggling $6,000 worth of diamonds from Paris to New-York, a further postponement was granted yesterday by Commissioner DAVENPORT, in the absence of counsel for the prisoners.

The time for making application for license for the sale of Kerosene will expire on the 31st inst. Persons found after that date engaged in the traffic, without having obtained the necessary license therefor, will be prosecuted.

WILLIAM EGENTON, a coachman, living at No. 223 East Fourth-street, was severely injured, yesterday, by driving against a pile of stones at the corner of Sixty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An inquest on the body of ALEXANDER MACLEOD, aged ten years, of No. 122 East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, who died yesterday, from the effects of the kick of a horse, resulted in a verdict of accidental death.

GRACE ISABELLA TEVIS, aged eight months, yesterday morning fell from a fourth-floor window of No. 1,366 Third-avenue, and was fatally injured.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell 140,000 tons of Scranton coal by auction on Wednesday next.

The Madison-avenue line of stages has been sold to the proprietors of the Fourth-avenue stage line.

A sale of the West-side Elevated Railway has been ordered by the Court of Common Pleas on Sept. 15.

An India-rubber tree is on exhibition in front of a Broadway store.

BROOKLYN.

Superintendent SPRAG, of the East River Ferry Company, has established a school for the twenty-five engineers employed on the boats of that Company. The school has a session twice each week, and after the lesson of the day is gone through with, an hour or two is spent in discussing the various matters of interest in relation to the steering and steam-boats, which any of the class have the right to bring forward. All candidates for the position of engineers are in future compelled to undergo a strict examination. Employes of the Company who wish to be promoted and advanced have the privilege of attending the school.

WILLIAM C. KNEELAND, formerly Controller of Evergreens Cemetery, and his clerk, MICHAEL SCHMIDT, were charged in Court, yesterday, with selling quarter-lots in the Cemetery to CLEMENTS W. RICHTER, of No. 304 Osborne-street, and JOHN FROST, of No. 99 Boerum-street, representing them as belonging to AUGUSTUS MEAD, and MR. JAMES MEYERS, Jr., testifies that no such person ever held lots there. W. H. COWENHOVEN, a notary public, was accused of falsely certifying to the existence of MEAD. All the parties accused were committed, and gave bonds to answer to the Grand Jury.

There were 248 deaths in the city during the past week; 41 men, 49 women, 86 boys and 73 girls. Of these 40 died of cholera infantum, 27 of marasmus, 23 of consumption, 21 of brain disease, 19 of convulsions, 10 of pneumonia and 1 of small-pox; 126 of the deceased were under two years of age, and 24 over sixty.

Owing to the absence of several important witnesses, the *Westfield* investigation was adjourned over, yesterday, until 10 o'clock this morning.

The residence of Mr. DANIEL VAN VOORHIES, at No. 391 Bridge-street, was robbed of considerable property early yesterday morning, the family being absent in the country.

The horse-plague is reported by the City Railroad Company to be on the decline in their stables. Many of the animals attacked with the disease two weeks ago are now well.

The storm of yesterday interfered with the fifth annual festival of the Eastern District Schutzencorps. The fest will close this evening with the crowning of the King.

LONG ISLAND.

At one of the recent meetings of the Common Council of Long Island City it was voted to lease a building to be used for the Common Council and for offices of the different Departments of the City Government, and a building on Central-avenue, near Newtown Bridge, was designated. Up to the present time the Mayor has refused to sign the bill, and it is now understood that he does not approve of the act. The Board of Surveyors have leased the stone mansion in Astoria, near the dock, known as the Stern's House, and have offered for the use of the City Government rooms rent free, which will probably be accepted.

Yesterday morning, Coroner WATT, of Flushing, held an inquest on the body of Mrs. NORRIS FISHER, of College Point, who was drowned, Monday afternoon, in the well belonging to her house. Her husband returned home and not finding his wife, and seeing the milk-cans around the well, feared that she had fallen in. Procuring assistance, an examination was made and the body found.